

# GERMANS BOMBARD PARIS WITH 10-INCH CANNON BREAK THROUGH BRITISH DEFENSE LINE AT ONE POINT

## TEUTONS 62 MILES FROM FRENCH CAPITAL AT NEAREST POINT

Air Raid Alarm Sounded Some Hours  
After 240 Millimeters Shells Had  
Begun to Drop in the  
City and Suburbs.

10 KILLED, 15 WOUNDED,  
OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

Formal Statement Says Measures Have Been  
Taken to Silence Enemy Cannon but Does  
Not Make Clear Whether Bombs Come  
From Airplane or Ground Batteries.

PARIS, March 23 (By A. P.).—The Germans  
have been firing on Paris with long range guns.

Since 8 o'clock this morning shells of 240 mil-  
limeters have been reaching the capital and sub-  
urbs at intervals of a quarter of an hour, killing  
about 10 persons and wounding about 15.

The shortest distance from Paris to the front  
is over 100 kilometers (62 miles).

The announcement that Paris was being bom-  
barded was made officially this afternoon. Meas-  
ures for counter attacking the enemy's cannon are  
under execution.

An air raid alarm was given at 9 a. m.

The official announcement that  
Paris is being bombarded must re-  
main unexplained until further de-  
tails have been received.

The statement in the dispatch  
that the shortest distance from Paris  
to the front is over 100 kilometers  
indicates that there has been no  
breach in the battle line above Paris  
such as would permit of bringing  
up guns to within what has been  
previously regarded as the extreme  
range of heavy pieces.

Unless the Germans have some  
new invention, no such range as 60  
miles is conceivable. The most pow-  
erful guns in action heretofore have  
been able to hurl their projectiles  
only 30 miles or thereabouts.

The caliber of the shells reaching  
Paris, 240 millimeters, is equivalent  
to about 9½ inches. The heavy Ger-  
man siege pieces fire 17-inch shells.

Paris has been under bombard-  
ment for about eight hours at the  
time the foregoing dispatch was  
filed, 4:15 p. m.

### MAN BEATS WIFE TO DEATH AND THEN SWALLOWS POISON

Joseph Kirschka, 42 years old, of  
tallor, beat his wife, zielen, to death  
between 10 and 11 o'clock today  
at their home, 4725 Newport avenue  
with a stove lid lifter and a poker  
and then swallowed poison, but  
changed his mind about wanting to  
die and drank some milk as an an-  
tidote.

Kirschka, arrested and taken to  
the Mounted District Station, said  
his wife had been "treating him like  
a dog," and that she made him kill  
her. Neighbors say that the couple  
have quarreled a good deal and that  
Kirschka seemed to be jealous of his  
wife, without cause.

After killing his wife Kirschka  
called in Mrs. Margaret Williams of

## GERMANS LAUNCH GAS ATTACK ON AMERICAN LINES

Fumes Hang for Several Hours  
Over Town Northwest  
of Toul.

OUR ARTILLERY ACTIVE  
Big Enemy Ammunition Dump  
Blown Up and Direct Hits  
Are Made.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY  
IN FRANCE, Friday, March 22 (By  
A. P.).—The Germans launched a  
heavy gas attack against a certain  
town in our lines northwest of Toul  
last night. No wind was blowing and  
the fumes of mustard gas from the  
shells hung low over the lines for  
several hours. The batteries firing  
the shells were located to the right  
of Richecourt and our artillery was  
busy all morning with a retaliatory  
shelling.

The town shelled in the gas at-  
tack contained a certain number of  
Americans. Our artillery today  
dropped a number of large shells into  
Joli Wood and after firing a few  
minutes secured direct hits on the  
target causing a tremendous explo-  
sion, followed by dense columns of  
smoke as a big enemy munitions  
dump blew up. The first explosion  
was followed by two others less se-  
vere. Our shells also made direct  
hits in the enemy's first and third  
line trenches.

Small Guns Prove Effective.  
The Germans again have been given  
an example of the accuracy of the  
fire of our 37 millimeter (1½-inch)  
guns. An enemy machine gun em-  
placement which has been annoying  
the Americans for the last two days  
was located and then the battery of  
"little fellows" as they are known  
along the front, got into action, firing  
rapidly. They secured a number of  
direct hits and put the emplacement  
out of commission.

These small guns, which are about  
the size of a one-pounder, are easily  
moved from place to place even in  
the trenches. They also secured di-  
rect hits on the junction of com-  
munication trenches as men were  
passing and into the entrance of the  
dugout which a number of the enemy  
were seen to enter and from which  
smoke was issuing. None of the en-  
emy was seen to come out.

Intermittent artillery duels have  
been in progress all day, both on our  
Toul front and in the Lunerville sec-  
tor where American troops are in  
training.

There are two children, Joseph Jr.,  
14 years old, employed in a grocery,  
and Adele, 17, employed in a print-  
ing shop at 204 North Third street.  
Both were at work when their  
mother was killed.

Three Patrols Driven Back.  
Three of our patrols reached the  
enemy's line early this morning, but  
in the brilliant moonlight they were  
discovered and were driven out by  
Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

## LONDON BELIEVES FAILURE OF DRIVE WOULD END WAR

Grand Offensive Declared to Be  
Gamble on Which Germany  
Stakes All Hopes.

PRESS IS OPTIMISTIC  
England Said to Be Filled With  
Supreme Confidence and  
Pride in Her Army.

LONDON, March 23 (By A. P.).—  
The attention of all England was  
centered today on the Western front.  
There was no boastfulness, but the  
feeling was one of supreme confi-  
dence and pride in the army which  
stands on the first line of defense  
between democracy and autocracy.

The newspapers warn against un-  
due optimism. But they point out  
that the fighting instinct still lives in  
the British breast, notwithstanding  
the long years of peace and igno-  
rance of military training, and that  
when that fighting instinct dies the  
world will see the death of the Brit-  
ish nation.

Since it has developed that this is  
indeed the great heralded German  
offensive, the most colossal struggle  
in the world's history, the public  
and press are unanimously of the  
opinion that its failure would mean  
the end of the war. The Times says Ger-  
many evidently is resolved to stake  
all her chances on the Western front  
and adds:

"She has committed herself to the  
greatest gamble in history. We be-  
lieve she will fail, and it is precisely  
because the failure of the present at-  
tack must react disastrously upon  
Germany that we derive encourage-  
ment from the military position as  
it is disclosed today."

The Morning Post cautions the na-  
tion "to keep a cool head and allow  
no plausible argumentation upon  
scanty facts to persuade it to prema-  
ture conclusions."

The Manchester Guardian says:  
"If the Germans persist in attacks  
and lose they will have lost the war."  
The newspaper points out that at  
no point except one would a Ger-  
man victory be strategically decisive,  
adding:

"That point is south of St. Que-  
ntin, where a continuation of the  
present rate of advance would im-  
peril the position of the French  
north of the Aisne. Here, then,  
south of St. Quentin is the chief dan-  
ger zone."

The point made by the Guardian  
is of interest in connection with  
Field Marshal Haig's official report  
this morning, saying that the Ger-  
mans had broken through west of  
St. Quentin.

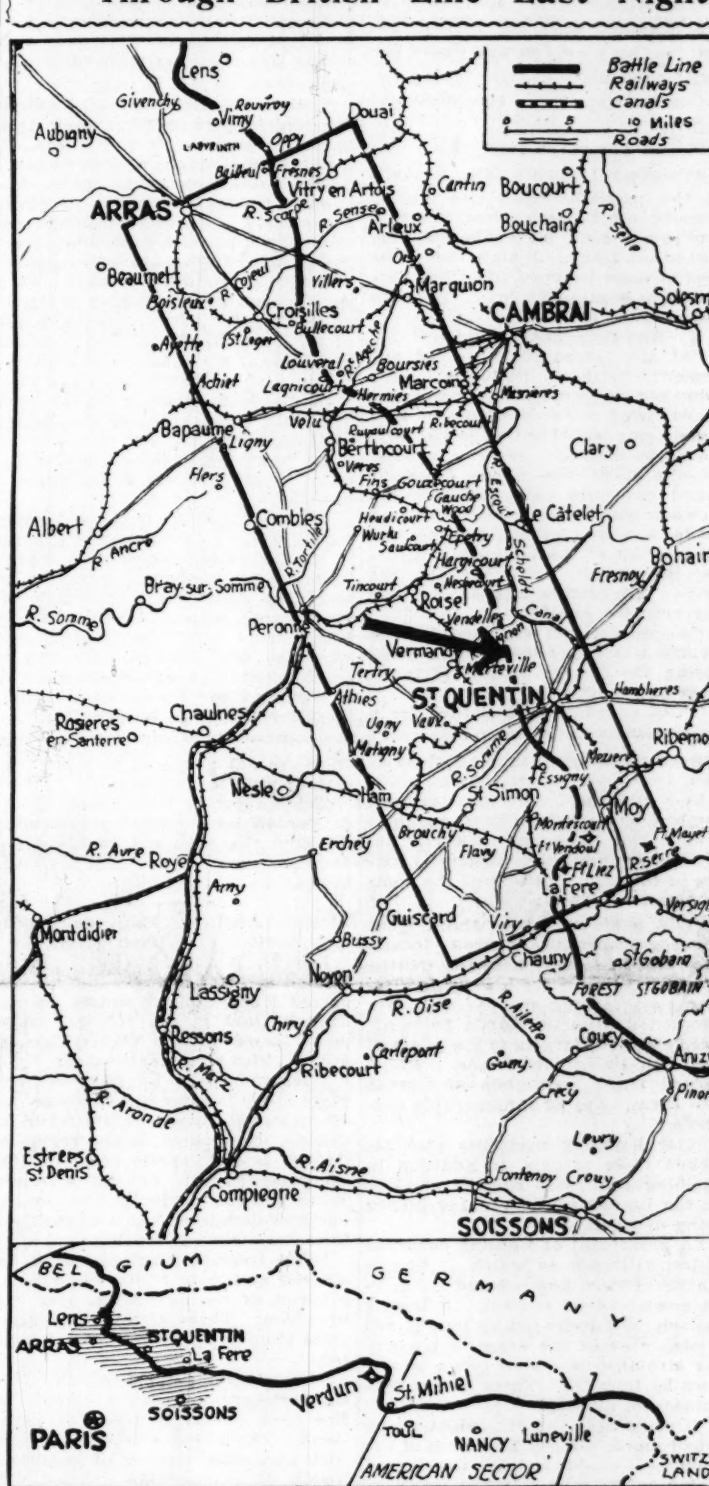
The Daily News says:  
"Although the allied strength will  
reach its maximum only as the full  
force of America's contribution to  
the war is felt, the opening of the  
greatest battle the world has known  
is received with something like re-  
lief. The salient fact about the of-  
fensive now in progress is that its  
authors cannot afford to fail. They  
cannot afford to face a country left  
after another summer of battle, to  
count its gains and find them no  
more than a myriad of nameless  
graves."

BREACH MAY LEAVE  
GERMANS IN A BAD  
STRATEGIC POSITION  
U. S. Army Officials So Believe  
and Eagerly Await Further  
Details.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (By A.  
P.).—Army officials today awaited  
eagerly fuller details of the break  
into the British defense system  
west of St. Quentin reported by Lon-  
don. Until the extent of the retire-  
ment of the British lines is revealed  
there is no means of gauging the  
strategic possibilities of the German  
successes.

Observers found comfort in the  
fact that announcement of the with-  
drawal came from British, not Ger-  
man, sources and also in the orderly  
movement of the British to new posi-  
tions. Those facts, they feel, pre-  
clude the possibility that a large  
sector of the British position has  
been overwhelmed and a grave  
Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

## Map Showing Where Germans Broke Through British Line Last Night



The zone in the German attack is enclosed in the rectangle. The  
arrow indicates approximately the point at which the Germans broke  
through the British defense line. The exact point of the breach has  
not been announced. The shading in the smaller map at the bottom  
indicates the relation of the zone of fighting to the whole line.

## NO DECIDED WEATHER CHANGE INDICATED FOR NEXT WEEK

THE TEMPERATURES.  
1 a. m. .... 10 12 noon. .... 46  
9 a. m. .... 44 1 p. m. .... 46  
Official forecast for St. Louis and  
vicinity: Cloudy tonight. Fair to-  
morrow. Not much change in tem-  
perature. Lowest temperature to-  
night will be above the freezing point.  
WASHINGTON, March 23 (By A.  
P.).

Weather pre-  
dictions for  
the week, begin-  
ning Mon-  
day, issued  
by the Weather  
Bureau today,  
are:  
For all dis-  
tricts: No de-  
cided weather  
changes in-  
dicated dur-  
ing the week. Oc-  
casional rains  
probable in  
North Pacific  
States, but none  
of consequence  
elsewhere. Tem-  
peratures will  
average some-  
what lower and  
more nearly  
seasonable than

## WOMAN HIT BY TRUCK DIES IN HOSPITAL

Miss Johanna Conway, 60, Was  
Struck After Alighting From  
Street Car.

Miss Johanna Conway of 1279  
Wagoner place, about 60 years old,  
was fatally injured by an automobile  
truck belonging to the Continental  
Dyeing and Cleaning Co. at Vande-  
venter avenue and Morgan street  
at 9:30 a. m. today. Miss Conway  
died from a fractured skull in the  
operating room at Barnes Hospital.  
According to the police Miss Con-  
way alighted from a southbound  
Vandeventer car and walked behind  
it towards the east side of Vande-  
venter avenue, directly in front of  
an approaching northbound Vande-  
venter car. In attempting to run  
from in front of the street car she  
stepped into the path of the truck.

Edward Strubinger, 19 years old,  
of 3003 Caroline street, the chauff-  
eur, was arrested. He told the po-  
lice the accident was unavoidable on  
his part. The woman, he said,  
stepped in front of his machine be-  
fore he could swerve it or bring it to  
a stop.

Mrs. H. Cunningham, with whom  
Miss Conway lived at the Wagoner  
place address, said she knew of no  
relatives surviving. Miss Conway's  
is the twenty-second fatality result-  
ing from automobile accidents since  
Jan. 1.

## HOPE THE KAISER ARRIVES INTIME TO SEE HIS FINISH

WASHINGTON, March 23 (By A.  
P.).—The Kaiser's arrival in Ger-  
many is awaited with interest here.  
The hope is that he will arrive in  
time to see the result of the great  
battle now being fought on the West-  
ern front.

## BAKER ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

Visited King Albert and Belgium  
Front Yesterday.

LONDON, March 21 (By A. P.).—  
Neuton D. Baker, the American Sec-  
retary of War, has arrived at a Brit-  
ish port.

He visited King Albert and the  
Belgian front yesterday.

## BERLIN ANNOUNCES 25,000 PRISONERS AND 700 GUNS ARE TAKEN

English Report From France Today  
That They Still Present a Solid  
Front to the Enemy Though Re-  
tiring for Strategic Reasons at  
Some Points.

## GERMANS SAY THEY HAVE REACHED THIRD LINE

Hindenburg's Attack Is Developing With Un-  
paralleled Rapidity and Marshal Haig May  
Have to Move Whole Line Back Unless He  
Can Recover Some of the Lost Ground.

BERLIN, March 23 (By A. P.).—"Between  
Fontaine les Croiselles and Moeuvres, German  
forces penetrated into the second enemy position  
and captured two villages, army headquarters an-  
nounced today. British attacks failed.

So far, the statement announces, 25,000 pris-  
oners, 400 guns and 300 machine guns have been  
taken.

Between Gonnelleu and the Omignon stream,  
the statement says, the first two enemy positions  
were penetrated and the heights west of Gouzeau-  
Court, Heudcourt and Villers-Faucon were cap-  
tured.

The two villages taken on the Fontaine-Noe-  
vres front were Vaulx-Vrancourt and Morchies.  
(The former village is about 3½ miles and the lat-  
ter about 2½ miles behind the former British  
front.)

A crossing over the Oise, west of Lafere (12 miles south of St.  
Quentin), was forced by Jaeger battalions, it is announced.

Between the Omignon stream and the Somme, after the cap-  
ture of the first enemy position, the Germans made their way  
through Holnon wood and fought across the heights of Savy and  
Roupy, penetrating into the third hostile position.

South of the Somme the Germans broke through the hostile  
lines, adds the report, and in an uninterrupted forward movement  
drove the enemy over the Crozat Canal towards the west.

The announcement says the Germans are standing before  
the third enemy position. It reports that the British evacuated  
their positions in the Bend south of Cambrai, and were pursued  
by he Germans through Demicourt, Flesquieres and Ribecourt.

## British Reported Presenting a Solid Front to the Enemy

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 23,  
11 a. m. (By A. P.).—The British, gallantly fighting, are still pre-  
sented a solid front to the fiercely-attacking Germans, although  
the defensive troops have withdrawn their lines in certain places  
for strategic reasons.

All day yesterday and much of last night the conflict con-  
tinued to rage with increasing violence, as fresh German divisions  
were hurled into the fray in an attempt to smash through the  
British defenses.

LONDON, March 23 (By A. P.).—Powerful enemy attacks  
delivered with great weight of infantry and artillery have broken

Now More  
Than 400,000

CIRCULATION—LAST SUNDAY, 402,060

Now More  
Than 400,000



# GERMANS MOVING FORWARD RAPIDLY IN THEIR GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE

through the British defensive system west of St. Quentin, the War Office announces.

The British west of St. Quentin are falling back in good order to positions further west. Very heavy fighting with fresh enemy forces is in progress.

The War Office states that there are prepared positions behind the British, to which they are falling back.

The British troops on the northern portion of the battlefield are holding their positions.

The statement follows: "Heavy fighting continued until late hours last night on the whole battle front. During the afternoon powerful hostile attacks delivered with great weight of infantry and artillery broke through our defensive system west of St. Quentin.

"Our troops on this part of the battle front are falling back in good order across the devastated area to prepared positions farther west.

"Our troops on the northern portion of the battle front are holding their positions.

"Very heavy fighting with fresh hostile forces is in progress."

Throughout the night the battle front extended southward and it was reported this morning that the French army was now engaged.

The most intense fighting appears to have been around Reims and Trincourt. The slaughter in the enemy ranks was appalling. Twelve times every available gun in the area was concentrated on solid masses of enemy troops while the airmen grew weary with emptying their machine gun drums and dropping bombs into the dense gray crowds of troops and returning for more ammunition.

The Germans this morning were pressing hard the British forces defending Hermet (about two and one-half miles back of the old line, in the region southwest of Cambrai).

The Germans forced their way into Mory, but a dashing counter attack drove them out. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphed. A large party was surrounded and probably was captured.

Mory is on the northern battle front 15 miles below Arras. It is about four miles back of the line held by the British before the Germans began their offensive.

The scenes of activity behind the battle front baffle description, but everywhere there is the same well-ordered organization and quiet confidence. The weather is wonderfully fine, although the visibility is handicapped by local mists.

There is reason to believe 50 German divisions are flowing into the struggle, the correspondent states, and probably half as many more are in close reserve. Under the tremendous onslaught, the British troops are falling back very slowly and in excellent order. At many places they are withdrawing voluntarily, so as to maintain an unbroken front.

A full German division contains 20,000 men, but there have been reports recently that the number has been cut to 15,000. Fifty divisions, therefore, may be from 750,000 to 1,000,000 men.)

## Berlin Reports the Capture of 16,000 Prisoners and 200 Guns

LONDON, March 23 (By A. P.)—British Admiralty Press Wireless Press.—Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns have been captured by the Germans, according to a German official communication received by wireless last night.

The text of the communication follows: "The successes of yesterday in the fighting between Arras and Laferre were extended in the continuation of our attack.

"Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns so far have been captured. Before Verdun the artillery duel continued. From other theaters of the war there is nothing new to report."

## German Offensive Developing With Unparalleled Rapidity

For the first time in the war in the Western front since the opposing armies established themselves in their trench systems, the defensive zone has been broken through. In other great attacks the British, French and Germans have been able to bend back the line, but not to strike through the zone of defense. Many military critics have reached the opinion that on account of the strength of the lines it would be impossible to break them until one side or the other had been worn down to such a point that it would be no longer able to man it strongly.

Unless the British are able to restore the situation by a counter attack a withdrawal on a wide front may be necessary, with open field warfare.

The point at which the British line has been broken is near the southern end of the German attack front, which extends from Arras to Laferre, 15 miles below St. Quentin. Below this sector is the great area in the front, where the line, approaching nearest to Paris, trends sharply to the east.

The German offensive has developed with almost unparalleled rapidity. One reason for this is indicated in Field Marshal Haig's reports, showing that the Germans are constantly bringing up fresh bodies of troops.

Not Zone of Defense. The statement of the British War Office that the troops west of St. Quentin are falling back to prepared positions indicates that the German attack has broken through the British defensive system, have not pierced the entire British zone of defense. The allusion in the British statement to the defensive system may be only to the main battle front system behind the zone of defense.

## Enemy's Losses Were Heavy in Attacks Friday, British Declare

LONDON, March 23 (By A. P.)—Last night's official British statement follows:

"This morning the enemy renewed his attacks in great strength along practically the whole battle front. Fierce fighting occurred in our battle positions and is still continuing.

"The enemy made some progress at certain points. At others his troops have been thrown back by our counter attacks.

"Our losses inevitably have been considerable, but they have not been out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle.

"From reports received from all parts of the battle front the enemy's losses continue to be very heavy and his advance everywhere has been made at great sacrifice.

"Our troops are fighting with greatest gallantry. When all ranks and all units of every arm behave so well, it is difficult at this stage of the battle to distinguish instances.

"Exceptional gallantry was shown, however, by the troops of the Twenty-fourth Division in a protracted defense attack at Levesguy, and by

## German Artillery Fire Is Described as "Most Terrible Ever Endured"

Enemy Mortars Sent Across an Overwhelming Weight of Iron and High Explosives, Together With Flood of Gas.

LONDON, March 23 (By A. P.)—

The artillery preparation of the Germans in the drive against the British lines is described by those who took part in it as the most violent they ever endured, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent on the British front.

"The thing that stands out as characteristic of the fighting up to the present," says the correspondent, "is that we did so well under the terrific impact."

Continuing the correspondent says:

"Upon our corps front there was a gun every 15 yards. The strength of the mortars which the enemy brought up in such great numbers sent over such an overwhelming weight of iron and high explosives that in most parts of the front we ceased to be an obstacle and trenches were obliterated.

"At the same time all of our known lines and positions were drenched with gas, but their gas shells failed to reach all of our batteries, nor did they succeed anywhere in breaking down our wire.

"The weather was so good that the British found our wire unbroken until they had made a way through, an incident reminiscent of the methods of fighting inculcated by Frederick the Great. All of this was done under our machine gun fire.

"A curious fact reported by our airman was that the Germans composing the special assault divisions wore new uniforms through the night."

"Got on their best clothes for a visit to Paris," commented one of our Generals.

British Flyers Active. "Our flying corps did valuable work despite adverse weather conditions. One of our men in the early morning reconnaissance spotted several hundred German bombers westward south of Bullecourt and another reported 3000 of them moving in a sunken road on this area waiting to advance. Few enemy machines were seen and they mostly flew low, peppering our trenches with their machine guns.

"This is the first battle where British gunners had to serve their guns in gas masks, and it was a difficult task. Fortunately practices with gas masks have been taking place frequently for an hour daily. I found every one I saw pretty confident. At first they did have a hard job to meet the masses of Germans who came on in denser formation than ever before, yet all reports show that they fought magnificently. For example, south of St. Quentin, one of our divisions had to bear up against the repeated assaults of no fewer than six German divisions, possibly 90,000 men, and only when the assaults ceased with darkness did our troops withdraw to strong positions behind the canal system between St. Quentin and the Meuse.

"It is estimated that altogether nearly 600,000 Germans participated in the offensive. The enemy fought well and his gunners did good service. The activity with which the guns were brought forward into No Man's Land after the infantry had advanced was marked. He had in many places the advantage over us in positions and he was at all points largely superior in number."

They are not prepared to fight. You cannot give that answer."

The Executive Committee of the federation later passed a resolution advising the men not to resist the coming out of 50,000 men from the mines.

Violent Artillery Engagements in Sectors of French Front. PARIS, March 23 (By A. P.)—Violent artillery engagements are reported from various sectors on the French front in the official statement issued by the War Office tonight.

"Great activity by the artillery early today became most violent this afternoon at divers points north of Chemin des Dames, in the region of Courcy and Pommelle and in the Champagne sector. In the latter three attacks made by the enemy north of Souain and east of the Tonnais were without result.

"Two German airplanes were destroyed and four badly damaged in the course of the day. One of our air squadrons. Three enemy machines were shot down by our spiral artillery.

"In eastern theater, March 21—Our artillery directed a destructive fire upon enemy batteries at Cerna Bend. The allied aviators executed with success a number of bombardments of enemy establishments in the region of Ceres and in the Vardar Valley."

German Flyers Drop Bombs on Compeigne and Environs. PARIS, March 22.—At 9 o'clock tonight a group of enemy airplanes crossed the zone of our air squadrons. Three bombs were dropped on Compeigne and different towns in that region. Several machines advanced further to the south, but were forced to turn back by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

The alarm was immediately given in Paris and a half hour later the all-clear signal was sounded.

Apparently the Germans had intended to raid Paris itself, but French aircraft were not to meet the on-coming and not one enemy machine succeeded in reaching the capital.

Germans Move Toward Moscow From 3 Points. MOSCOW, Tuesday, March 19 (By A. P.)—Notwithstanding that peace with Germany has been ratified by the Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, the German advance in Russia still continues, the evacuation of Petrograd having served only to change the German objective to Moscow.

According to reports printed in the newspapers this morning the Germans are moving toward Moscow from three directions—southwest, west and northwest. From the southwest they recently have advanced 25 miles from Konotop, province of Tchernigov, in the general direction of Bryansk, which is 235 miles from Moscow by rail.

From the west the Germans are approaching Smolensk, which is about 200 miles from Moscow. In the northwest they have captured the station of Rosenovskaya, in the government of Vitebsk.

The order to evacuate the hospitals and institutions in Gzhatsk, 190 miles from Moscow, indicates that the Government considers a further German advance imminent.

The Governments of Poltava, Kharkov and Odessa have all been declared in a state of siege by the Ukrainian Government in an effort to save Kharkov and prevent a further advance by the Austrians supporting the Ukrainian movement.

M. Tchetcherin of the Bolshevik Foreign Office in a statement issued today, says that the Soviet Government is negotiating informally with the United States and that he hopes formal negotiations will open shortly.

Better Conditions Reported on Trans-Siberian Railway. HARBIN, Tuesday, March 19 (By A. P.)—Passengers arriving here on the first express train over the Trans-Siberian railway in three weeks report that conditions along the route are much improved.

The train left Petrograd carrying the American, Japanese, Chinese and Siamese embassies, all but the Japanese got off at Volodga.

MOSCOW, Thursday, March 21 (By A. P.)—Rumors that Austrian and German troops had occupied the Trans-Siberian Railway are characterized as an absolute falsehood in a dispatch received by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister.

GERMANS LAUNCH GAS ATTACK ON AMERICAN LINES. Continued From Page One.

In the upper chamber Senator J. T. Cremer attacked the United States after the Foreign Minister had completed his statement. The Senator recalled the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River.

"A committee was sent to America," he said, "and the speaker who represented the Dutch Government was received with cheers by the Americans when he made a speech commemorating the achievements of his Dutch ancestors. Then the Americans had tears in their eyes when they saw the flag. The eyes of Americans have no tears to shed now over the dishonor of our flag."

"America regards neutrality as partnership. We refuse to furnish war materials to the allies—that is the head and front of our offending," Senator Cremer asked what flag would be flown from the seized ships, and said he hoped it would not be the Dutch flag, but if the flag was used, he hoped it would be hoisted at half-mast. Referring to President Wilson, the Senator declared:

"President Wilson calls himself our friend. Well, heaven preserve us from our friends."

The Senator said he had hoped the Dutch would not take reprisals which could be carried out easily against the unfortunate interned prisoners in Holland, but they should render good for evil. He concluded: "Our free and proud nation should prove that in these days of brutality the Dutch are the only gentlemen remaining in Europe."

## DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER BITTER OVER SHIP SEIZURE

"Without a Shred of Justice," Mr. Loudon Declares in Speech Before Deputies.

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT

Hague Senator, in Address, Says America Regards Neutrality as Partisanship.

LONDON, March 23 (By A. P.)—A report that influential interests at Rotterdam have commenced agitation to have the Dutch Government requested to break off relations with the United States because of the requisitioning of Dutch merchantmen, is contained in an exchange of Telegrams Co.'s dispatch received from Copenhagen which quotes the Politiken's Rotterdam correspondent.

THE HAGUE, March 23 (By A. P.)—Seizure of Dutch shipping by the allied Governments was unjust, the Dutch Foreign Minister declared today in the upper chamber.

"Without a shred of justice," he said, "the associated Governments have carried out the proposal, although the Dutch Government in its reply went as far as possible to meet the demands of the associated Powers. The resounding protest of the Government will find an echo in the two chambers and among the whole Dutch people. It is a protest imbued with the principle of right. The Government will not have to reproach itself if the country is subjected to severe trials, with not having done its utmost to prevent this injustice."

The second chamber passed unanimously a bill providing for the drainage of the Zuider Zee.

Makes Attack on U. S. In the upper chamber Senator J. T. Cremer attacked the United States after the Foreign Minister had completed his statement. The Senator recalled the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River.

"A committee was sent to America," he said, "and the speaker who represented the Dutch Government was received with cheers by the Americans when he made a speech commemorating the achievements of his Dutch ancestors. Then the Americans had tears in their eyes when they saw the flag. The eyes of Americans have no tears to shed now over the dishonor of our flag."

"America regards neutrality as partnership. We refuse to furnish war materials to the allies—that is the head and front of our offending," Senator Cremer asked what flag would be flown from the seized ships, and said he hoped it would not be the Dutch flag, but if the flag was used, he hoped it would be hoisted at half-mast. Referring to President Wilson, the Senator declared:

"President Wilson calls himself our friend. Well, heaven preserve us from our friends."

The Senator said he had hoped the Dutch would not take reprisals which could be carried out easily against the unfortunate interned prisoners in Holland, but they should render good for evil. He concluded: "Our free and proud nation should prove that in these days of brutality the Dutch are the only gentlemen remaining in Europe."

Other speakers also criticized President Wilson. Deputy Van Kel, Socialist, said:

"The seizure of the Dutch fleet by President Wilson under the pretext of war necessity is as bad as the violation of Belgium by Germany on the same pretext. We will maintain our independence, come what may. The American people have been misinformed and their indignation will be great when they learn the truth."

"The Government had too much faith in the friendly speeches of former American Minister Van Dyke," declared Deputy Hooft, an anti-Revolutionist. "To our shame the Government has not considered that often a wolf disguises himself in sheep's clothing. America has followed the practice of a brigand by holding a pistol to our head. The associated Governments have acted like common thieves."

U. S. Creating Merchant Fleet. Admiral Roch said the United States was taking advantage of the war to create its own merchant fleet and declared that England, aware of this, was naturally seeking, by seizing neutral tonnage, to fill out the gaps in its own merchant marine arising out of the submarine warfare. Nevertheless England, he thought, would fail to keep its new competition, the United States and Japan, out of the British sphere of interest. The Entente Powers, he asserted, were attempting to place blame upon Germany for doing exactly what they themselves were doing.

The neutrals were placed in a precarious position not by the submarine warfare, Admiral Roch said, but primarily by America's refusal to permit exports of foodstuffs, fodder and fertilizer to European neutrals in order to prevent their re-exportation to Germany, and secondly by the neutrals being forced through fear of starvation to surrender their tonnage.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS ON CREDIT. LOUISIANA, La. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## PRIEST AND 3 MEN TARRED ON CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY

Citizens at Christopher, Ill., Round Up Men After Grocer Appeals From Fine.

WORK IN PUBLIC SQUARE

Two Other Men Are Forced to Kiss Flags and Carry Them Through Streets.

The Rev. Father John Kovalsky, a Polish Catholic priest, and three other men were tarred and feathered in a "loyalty" demonstration at Christopher, Ill., a coal mining town 80 miles southeast of St. Louis last night.

The others punished were Theodore Cunger, a grocer, and Herman Wheeler and Henry Ten Broek, coal miners.

The demonstration against the priest followed the return to Christopher of two men who had been summoned to East St. Louis to testify before the Grand Jury there as to alleged disloyal remarks he was charged with making. These two men attended last night's meeting in the public square and repeated their charge that he had said: "God is with the Kaiser and the Kaiser will win the war."

At the meeting the priest denied he had used those words, but after having been made to kiss the flag he is said to have declared: "I have said things I shouldn't have said."

A "kangaroo court" was held and a man's defense was heard and a vote was taken before he was punished.

W. R. Jones, an attorney of Benton, Ill., and Hector MacLean, a miner, were forced to kiss the flag and march through the streets carrying the national colors, but they were not tarred and feathered.

Fined on Disloyal Charge. The demonstration followed Cunger's conviction in court on a charge of disloyalty yesterday. He was fined \$100 on evidence that he had said: "To hell with President Wilson!" when in an argument with a woman customer about the restrictions on the sale of flour and sugar.

Many citizens of the town attended the trial. They were angry when Attorney Jones, who defended Cunger, announced that he would apply for a writ of habeas corpus, which it was decided to have a demonstration and "clean up" on disloyalists.

No statement has been made as to why the priest was included in those who were to be punished. The crowd it was said in a general way that he was a German sympathizer and that remarks which he had made were construed as being disloyal.

About 300 men and boys went to the city jail where Cunger was confined pending his motion for a new trial. They overpowered the jailer and took Cunger to the public square. Other men had gone to the homes of Wheeler and Ten Broek and taken them to the square.

Wheeler and Ten Broek after being taken to the public square broke away from the crowd and sought refuge in a four-story building, the tallest business building in the town. They were chased from roof to roof for nearly a block and recaptured. A large pot of tar was in readiness.

Quick sales in machinery districts are made through Post-Dispatch Want Ads.

Montana Judge Impeached. HELENA, Mon., March 23 (By A. P.)—Charles L. Crum, former judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District was impeached yesterday by the Senate on all six articles of impeachment. There being a few dissenting votes on only one or two minor articles, the Senate is to pronounce judgment later. He had been accused of pre-german sentiments.

By Forbidding Shipment of Certain Tonnage Into Country, 1,500 Tons Will Be Conserved. WASHINGTON, March 23 (By A. P.)—The first list of imports prohibited entrance into the country in an effort to conserve tonnage for prosecuting the war was made public last night by the War Department. The list includes 1,500 tons of certain metals, foodstuffs and luxuries, which can be shipped or can be sacrificed to the war effort of putting ships into the business, the board expects to 1,500,000 dead-weight tons to fleet carrying men and munitions Europe.

A night list of 32 articles classes of articles considered those least essential, those that there was little reason to follow to touch various forests more closely. The list is a minimum of disapproval and loss. The experiences of these have been utilized in devising system of restrictions.

MAGGIE MITCHELL, FAMOUS ACTRESS, DIES AT AGE 81. NEW YORK, March 23.—Maggie Mitchell, one of the most famous American actresses, died early at her home in this city at the age of 81. She was in private life Charles Abbott and began her career on the stage when a baby. She played for years before she was 10 years old. The play in which she later achieved her greatest fame "Fanchon the Cricket," first produced in New Orleans in 1865 and then in other plays in the United States. She was often before President Lincoln retired from the stage about 20 years ago.

She was married twice. Her husband was Henry F. Mitchell, a Cleveland, Ohio, who married her in 1874. In 1885, after a ship of 14 years. Later she married the wife of Charles Abbott, a city, who survives her with a daughter.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 23 (By A. P.)—A United States cavalry border patrol duty near here was wounded in the arm by a shot from the Mexican side of the last night. The soldier reported the one who fired the shot mounted Mexican.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME AGAINST NATURE. Stop it or you never can keep well. If you wake with a bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, or a torpid bowels, a mild laxative cleanses the whole system, produces dyspepsia, constipation and piles. There is no better remedy for these disorders than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. Try them just once and be eternally convinced. For sale by all druggists.

THE cost is nominal. The appearance of your piano will not be changed and the tone will be more beautiful than ever. New Player-Pianos from \$395 Up. CONROY PIANO CO. Corner 11th and Olive Streets.

CUTICURA HEALS STUBBORN ECZEMA. On Head, Forehead and Face With Three Cakes Soap and Two Boxes of Ointment.

"I had a very stubborn case of eczema on my head, forehead and face. It commenced like a rash and gave me a great deal of trouble in the way of itching and burning, until I could not rest nights. At times it itched and burned so badly that I would have to get up at night and bathe."

"Then I got sample Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used more, and about three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment. Healed. (Signed) R. L. St. John, M. D., Unionville, Mo., July 19, 1917."

"You may rely on Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postpaid: Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 35c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

Relief From Eczema. Don't worry about eczema or other skin troubles. You can have a clear healthy skin by using a little Zemo, obtained at any drug store for 35c, or extra large bottle at \$1.00.

Zemo gently removes pimples, blackheads, blotches, eczema and ringworm and makes the skin clear and healthy. Zemo is a clean, penetrating, antiseptic liquid, neither sticky nor greasy and stains nothing. It is easily applied and costs a mere trifle for each application. It is always dependable.

Animals and pets of all kinds can be kept healthy through the use of Zemo. Write for the Free Zemo Dispensary.

NUVALED IRON. Increase strength of delicate, nervous-run-down people in two weeks time in many instances. Used and highly endorsed by former United States Senators and Members of Congress. Public Health officials. Ask your doctor or druggist about it—its value is beyond question.

THE E. W. ROSE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

## EMPLOYERS HERE AND THEIR MEN INDUCED TO MEET

Executive Conference of United Representatives and Heads of Firms Opens.

END OF WEEK'S EFFORT

Maj. Rogers, Army Conciliator, Had Been Trying to Bring Sides Together.

After almost a week's effort, Maj. William C. Rogers, labor conciliator for the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, this morning succeeded in bringing together in executive conference special committees representing organized labor of St. Louis and the heads of the large industrial companies, the purpose of discussing plans for ending all strikes now in progress and any that may develop in the future.

The conference began at 9:30 a. m., and probably will be followed by a general meeting later in the day at the Mercantile Club, which all labor leaders and employers have been invited.

The special labor committee which attended the conference was composed of the following: Mr. J. Cassidy, secretary of the Building Trades Council, chairman; Joseph Worack, president of Central Trades and Labor Union; David Krejling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union; J. L. Lamb of the machine union, George Orris, organizer of carpenter's union, and Martin J. Queney, president of the Missouri Chemical Works, where there is a strike; and Ernest W. Stix, president of the Rice-Strick Dry Goods Company. Among them were John Queney, president of the Missouri Chemical Works, where there is a strike; and Ernest W. Stix, president of the Rice-Strick Dry Goods Company. Among them were John Queney, president of the Missouri Chemical Works, where there is a strike; and Ernest W. Stix, president of the Rice-Strick Dry Goods Company.

Letters Sent to Both Sides. Early in the week Maj. Rogers dressed letters to both employers and labor leaders asking them to bring about a cessation of strikes through some mutual agreement.

As a result, union representatives held several sessions with employers and employers also held several meetings at the Mercantile Club.

The correspondence which passed between Maj. Rogers, union leaders and employers was made public by union officials last evening, and published in dispatch in late editions of the Post-Dispatch, and is again published today. The letters were made public after labor leaders in conference with Maj. Rogers announced they could not agree to all proposals of a plan of settlement outlined by Rogers.

EMBARO AGAINST IMPORTS U. S. TO SAVE LARGE TONNAGE.

By Forbidding Shipment of Certain Tonnage Into Country, 1,500 Tons Will Be Conserved. WASHINGTON, March 23 (By A. P.)—The first list of imports prohibited entrance into the country in an effort to conserve tonnage for prosecuting the war was made public last night by the War Department. The list includes 1,500 tons of certain metals, foodstuffs and luxuries, which can be shipped or can be sacrificed to the war effort of putting ships into the business, the board expects to 1,500,000 dead-weight tons to fleet carrying men and munitions Europe.

A night list of 32 articles classes of articles considered those least essential, those that there was little reason to follow to touch various forests more closely. The list is a minimum of disapproval and loss. The experiences of these have been utilized in devising system of restrictions.

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She was married twice. Her husband was Henry F. Mitchell, a Cleveland, Ohio, who married her in 1874. In 1885, after a ship of 14 years. Later she married the wife of Charles Abbott, a city, who survives her with a daughter.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 23 (By A. P.)—A United States cavalry border patrol duty near here was wounded in the arm by a shot from the Mexican side of the last night. The soldier reported the one who fired the shot mounted Mexican.



## ENSIVE

A fire burning under it. They were stripped to the waist and ar was poured on them. Bags of powder were then made to explode and after being emptied on the men, they were taken back to the hospital and the others were chased from the scene.

A priest was punished several times later, after a second meeting had been held. Three men were made to his home before he was found. When he refused to go out one of the "loyalists" shot through a window and overpowered him. He also was taken to public square and made to kneel, after which he was coated with tar and feathers.

John Jones, who had departed for Christopher, was found in a neighboring town and brought back. He had been brought from his home and they were forced to march to the front.

Electrical machinery offers see Dispatch Want Ad.

## EDON BELIEVES FAILURE OF DRIVE WOULD END WAR

Continued From Page One.

At created at the security of the line in that region. It was thought likely the British would be able to hold the German line in an embarrassing position, by holding a salient position to the British lines and assaulting by counter attack from three sides.

Unless the breach is a wide and the Germans are able to in immediately vast reserves to keep going ahead, it was there always is the chance the head of the salient can be off by counter assaults on both sides and the more advanced German positions captured. This is precisely what happened in the British attack on Cambrai.

German estimates that they had 15,000 men and 200 guns in the first assault were accepted as factually correct, as no details were from British sources. The figures were available for announcement by the Germans so after the event, it is thought, that the captures were in large groups. Had the 100 men taken been picked up and there along the whole front the present operations, covering miles, it would have taken days to form an estimate as to their number.

This led to the belief that one or more important advanced posts of British battle front were cut in the first rush and that surrender was necessary because of the ammunition lines had been severed.

It is not unlikely, it is said, that the movements established the Germans in positions of such strategic value as to have forced an abandonment of a considerable sector of front involved.

Many officers thought today that effect of the breach in the British line would be to transfer operations to the flanks of the German line. Without doubt, they said, the Germans would attempt immediately to widen their positions, turn right and left from the original position of their advance.

Quick sales in machinery discarded made through Post-Dispatch.

Montana Judge Impeached.

HELENA, Mon., March 23 (By A. P.).—The first list of imports to be prohibited entrance into this country in an effort to conserve tonnage for the war effort was made public last night by the War Trade Board, under authority of President Wilson's proclamation of Feb. 14, which put all imports under license.

By denying permits for the importation of certain metals, foodstuffs and luxuries, which can be obtained here or can be sacrificed to the greater need of putting ships into the war business, the board expects to add 1,500,000 dead-weight tons to the fleet carrying men and munitions to Europe.

Last night a list of 82 articles or classes of articles constitutes only those least essential, concerning which there was little argument. Lists to follow will touch various interests more closely and will not be issued until after consultation with the trades affected, so that there will be a minimum of disorganization and loss. The embargo is expected to be utilized in devising the system of restrictions.

MAGGIE MITCHELL, FAMOUS ACTRESS, DIES AT AGE OF 81

NEW YORK, March 23.—Maggie Mitchell, one of the most famous of American actresses, died early today at her home in this city at the age of 81. She was in private life Mrs. Charles Abbott and began her career on the stage when a baby, taking child parts before she was 5 years old. The play in which she later achieved her greatest fame was "Punchon the Cricket," first produced in New Orleans in 1860. In this and other plays she appeared often before President Lincoln. She retired from the stage about 20 years ago.

She was married twice. Her first husband was Henry Faddock of Cleveland, O., whom she married at Troy, N. Y., in 1868, after a courtship of 14 years. Later she became the wife of Charles Abbott of this city, who survives her with a son and daughter.

Mexican Wounds U. S. Soldier.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 23 (By A. P.).—A United States cavalryman on border patrol duty near here, was wounded in the arm by a shot fired from the Mexican side of the line last night. The soldier reported that one who fired the shot was a mounted Mexican.

MADE INTO A PLAYER

He has made the most of his time. He has made the most of his time. He has made the most of his time.

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## Correspondence in the Strike Negotiations

Labor Refuses to Abridge Rights as to Freedom of Action in Pursuing Pre-War Policy.

The correspondence in the negotiations between Maj. W. J. Rogers, Labor Conciliator of the United States Ordnance Department, and union officials and employees in St. Louis in an effort to end strikes here, was made public last night and is as follows:

War Department's Proposal.

"To the Public: The representatives of organized labor who have been meeting in conference for the purpose of preparing a basis by which the present industrial troubles may be adjusted desire to convey this message:

"The employees presented the following proposal:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23, 1918. "WE MUST WIN THE WAR."

Representing the United States War Department, I request the acceptance, by employers and employees, as a basis for the immediate settlement of existing and the prevention of further labor disturbances, the following program of adjustment, declaring it to be essential to winning the war; further requesting that it prevail in this district until the national program, now being arranged, is determined upon and placed in effect:

1. That employers and employees recognize the principle laid down by the United States Council of National Defense of maintaining for the period of the war, fundamental pre-war labor conditions.

2. Employers and employees declare their policy of no discrimination against men who have, or have not become members of a labor organization.

3. Under date of March 21 the committee of employers, after several conferences, wrote the following letter to Maj. Rogers:

"We are in conference with you this afternoon cannot recede in any measure from the statement of the Council of National Defense that neither employer nor employee must try to take advantage at this time to secure even minor concessions over conditions that did not prevail when the United States entered the war."

"We are quite agreeable to any clear language that makes obvious that neither employer nor employee lose ground in the conditions you invite us to accept, but are equally firm that neither employer nor employee shall gain ground in the principles which you set down."

"With this point granted, unequivocally, by all parties, other questions may be made clear and satisfactory, we believe, without much trouble."

Labor Disclaims Responsibility.

Labor organizations, upon receipt of the employers' letter to Maj. Rogers, made this reply:

"Organized labor is not responsible for present deplorable strike situation now prevailing in St. Louis. But on the other hand it is perpetrated by some profiteering employers who have amassed fabulous fortunes as the result of abnormal war conditions, and their avarice and greed for larger dividends have steadily raised the prices of products or commodities that the workers are compelled to have in order to maintain respectability standards of living, with the resultant effect that the unorganized worker has found himself in a hopeless position to maintain standards of living that prevailed prior to the entrance of our country into the war."

"And invariably when these workers have attempted to organize the employers have practiced the policy of discriminating against these workers by discharging those who have identified themselves with the union of their craft and refusing to deal with such employees, thereby denying them the right that the employers themselves enjoy, to wit:

"The right to organize for their own protection, which our Government has on all occasions recognized. The representatives of organized labor are at all times ready and willing to discuss with representatives of the employers the merits of our counter proposition to that submitted by the employers."

The statement was signed by the following union officials composing the committee:

Joseph Woracek, chairman, president Central Trades and Labor Union; Maurice Cassidy, secretary, secretary of the Building Trades Council; David Kreyling, secretary, Central Trades and Labor Union; R. T. Wood, president Missouri State Federation of Labor; Martin Seeger, organizer United Garment Workers; George Orris, organizer of the Carpenters' Union.

Col. John W. Barker cited for Extraordinary Courage and Efficiency on Fighting Line.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, MARCH 23 (By A. P.).—Col. John W. Barker, whose home is in New York State, has been awarded the French war cross for gallantry in action on the sector east of Lunerville.

Col. Barker was cited as a regimental commander of extraordinary courage and efficiency which he has displayed several times since his entry into the fighting line. During a number of heavy bombardments he directed his men with the greatest military skill.

Col. John W. Barker was formerly attached to the American Embassy at Paris, and had served as an American military observer with the British army in France. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1914.

During the war with Spain he was a Major of Volunteers.

Any watch you want, go direct. Let's look at it. 24 ft. 200 N. 6th St. ADV.

## U. R. BILL GOES BACK TO PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Measure Amended by Aldermen Along Lines Suggested by Board.

TO BE FURTHER CHANGED

None of Recommendations Made by Chamber of Commerce Is Adopted.

After undergoing amendment in a four-hour session of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the United Railways "compromise" bill will again be referred to the Board of Public Service for its recommendations.

None of the amendments advocated by the Chamber of Commerce, including one to abolish all but the property taxes now paid by the company, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Except for minor alterations in the phraseology of two sections, the bill was amended in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Public Service.

The vote on the amendments and on the motion to send the measure back to the Board of Public Service indicated that a large majority—probably all but two or three of the Aldermen will support it for passage. If the Board of Public Service approves the amendments, the bill could be passed next Friday, according to an oral opinion given by City Counselor Dues.

Provision of Amended Bill.

As it stands now after amendment, the "compromise" bill provides:

That the mill tax and franchise be abolished and that the company shall pay to the city 1 percent of its gross revenues, but may increase this to a maximum of 3 percent.

The company's valuation of \$60,000,000 is established as the basis upon which the company may earn 6 percent a year, cumulative, but this capital value may be changed to correspond with the valuation subsequently fixed by the State Public Service Commission.

That the company shall have 10 years in which to pay \$2,000,000 in accrued mill taxes, without interest, this amount to come from its net earnings and to be liquidated in 10 annual installments or in larger amounts as the United Railways elects.

That the fare for adults shall be 5 cents and for children between 5 and 12 years old, 2 1/2 cents, on the company's lines within the city limits, until the jurisdiction and authority of the State Public Service Commission to change these rates is sanctioned by the courts.

That universal transfers shall be issued to the company's passengers, as now, pending the determination of the State Commission's authority to enforce different regulations.

That the company shall reorganize and accept the terms and conditions of the ordinance within 12 months after its final adoption, or within six months after the declaration of peace between the United States and Germany.

That the franchise shall continue until April 12, 1948, the date of expiration the company contends is fixed in the Central Traction ordinance under which it is now operating.

Two Minor Amendments.

President Aloe of the Board of Aldermen was the author of the two amendments which necessitate the return of the bill to the Board of Public Service. One of these requires the company to adopt and use a system of bookkeeping in accordance with the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Missouri Public Service Commission.

The other amendment provides that if the Court of Appeals fails or refuses to appoint an arbitrator in the event of a dispute between the city's member and the company's representative on the Board of Control, the St. Louis Circuit Court may make the appointment.

After the board in committee of the whole adopted Aloe's amendments and resumed its consideration of the bill after recess for supper, Alderman Scholl opposed the changes and sought to have them withdrawn. It was understood that it was the purpose of Scholl and other partisans of the bill to rush it to passage last night.

President Aloe held that to comply with the charter the bill ought to be re-referred to the Board of Public Service and that a summary of its provisions and of the Service Board's report must be published before the bill could legally be adopted. This argument prevailed and Aloe's amendments were left a part of the bill.

Efforts to Abolish Taxes Fails.

Efforts of President Aloe to amend the bill as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce so as to abolish all taxes now paid by the company except property tax, and to waive the city's right to impose any special levy, were defeated by the Aldermen. Aloe sought also to require the company to build not less than two miles of double-track extensions each year, but in this, too, he failed.

The resort to the parliamentary device of considering the amendments in committee of the whole resulted in such a bewildering tangle and in despair the Aldermen ignored the report of the committee of the whole, and the task of considering the amendments was begun afresh.

Chairman E. J. Russell of the City Plan Commission and a dozen other spectators watched the Aldermen's difficulties. Russell is a former member of the House of Delegates. When Alderman Berg moved that the amendments be considered a second time to obviate any question of the legality of their adoption, a visitor sitting on one of the couches in the chamber cried a hearty "Amen."

Brussels Fined \$500,000.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that the city of Brussels, Belgium, has been fined two million marks (\$500,000) for a recent demonstration by anti-Flemish agitators.

101 Sick and Wounded Men Back From France.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—(By A. P.)—A contingent of 101 sick and wounded soldiers, 65 of them direct from France, arrived at

## 2 AMERICANS KILLED, 13 MISSING IN ACTION

Pershing Reports 15 Men Dead of Disease in Casualty List of 65.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (By A. P.).—Sixty-two names appear on yesterday's list of casualties among the American expeditionary forces, including two men killed in action and 13 missing in action.

Killed in action—Corporal Henry H. Fall (previously reported wounded); Private Richard Gross.

Died of accident: Private Sylvester P. Sullivan.

Missing in action—Sergeant Joseph Stonina, Corps. John J. Payne, Edward E. Strick, Privates Rudolf M. Backus, Barney Bogin, William O. Curdender, Marius Hansen, Hans Larsen, Adelbert Morey, Hugh O'Neill, Samuel J. Peters, Hector E. Rollman, John Taracka.

Wounded slightly—Lieuts. Lee Morgan Pickett and Charles Glen Roberts; Chief Mechanic George Lavictore, Sergeants Kenneth V. Floyd Heath, Elmer J. Partlow, Jack Peavy; Mechanic Frank E. Blossom; Privates Robert A. Foster, Salvatore E. Beatrice, Edmund Bielinski, Charley Cain, Leslie S. Emerson, Basil Glass, Frederick V. Gould, Oliver W. Holmes, Earl E. Kautner, Mike Peoria, Michael Tymchok, Fred S. Yates.

Died of disease—Sergeant Michael L. McElhinney, pneumonia; Corporal Alfred G. Israel, pneumonia; Alfred J. Renaud, pneumonia; Privates Harman Secen, meningitis; Charles E. Boggs, pneumonia; Ryland E. Brillhart, pneumonia; Allen K. Hartman, pneumonia; Henry K. Larsen, pneumonia; Milton L. Michelson, pneumonia; Walter H. Owens, meningitis; Henry Perry, pneumonia; William T. Robbins, pneumonia; Robert Smith, pneumonia; Elmer Spears, heart failure; John Trimble, tuberculosis.

Died of wounds—Private Boleslaw Grochowski.

Wounded severely—Lieut. Harry W. Goos, Corp. Harry G. Stieckler, Privates Stanley Johnson, Simon Gondola, Oliver W. Morrison, James J. O'Donnell, Carl Anderson, George B. Greer, Abraham Lepofsky.

101 Sick and Wounded Men Back From France.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—(By A. P.)—A contingent of 101 sick and wounded soldiers, 65 of them direct from France, arrived at

base hospital last night. These 65 members of units known to have been in contact with the Germans on the French front, arrived recently at an Atlantic port and were sent directly to the local hospital.

Four of them are suffering from wounds and were probably under fire in one of the engagements between American patrols and German raiding parties. None of their wounds, however, are serious.

George H. Bishop, infantry; Floyd M. Clark, infantry; and Manuel Sanders, field artillery, are suffering from gunshot wounds, and Andrew J. Hensley, infantry, has a shell wound in his left foot.

Son Williams, colored, a member of the stevedore regiment, is the most seriously injured of the arrivals. He lost both feet, supposedly in an accident, as his regiment has not been on the battle front.

Thomas Arthur M. C. A. regiment of engineers, has both legs broken, and supposedly accidental, although his regiment clashed with the enemy.

Ten other members of the contingent have been in America for some time. Others in the group are suffering from chronic diseases developed in the National Army training camps and the rigorous service in France.

Tuberculosis and heart trouble constitute the larger number of cases, as has been true of other groups arriving at this base hospital.

SOLDIERS TO GET AUTO TRIP

150 to See City Under Direction of Central Y. M. C. A.

The Central Y. M. C. A. is giving an automobile trip this afternoon to the 150 soldiers who have been living at the Y. M. C. A. dormitory while studying aero mechanics at the Rankin Trade School. The Convention and Publicity Bureau furnished 25 of the 35 cars to be used in the run. The balance are furnished by private individuals.

Among the places to be visited are the Art Museum, Shaw's Gardens, Forest Park and the residential and business sections, and the free bridge.

Halifax Death Toll, 1800.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 23 (By A. P.).—The number of persons lost their lives in the disaster of Dec. 6, due to the explosion of munitions ship was today officially placed at 1800.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, credit, Lettis Bros. & Co., 24 ft. 200 N. 6th St.—ADV.

Yale Wins Triangular Debate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23 (By A. P.).—Yale won the annual triangular debate with Harvard and Princeton, defeating the Harvard team here and the Princeton debaters at Princeton.

Woman Hurt in Runaway.

Mrs. Lena Wagner, 58 years old, wife of the late Michael Wagner, who, a year ago, was killed by a Southern Railway train, was seriously injured yesterday in a runaway accident on West C street.

Belleville, Snapping harness frightened her horse. After running two blocks, the animal became scared by an automobile, and turned over the vehicle. Mrs. Wagner was taken to St. Vincent's hospital.

## 2 AMERICANS KILLED, 13 MISSING IN ACTION

Pershing Reports 15 Men Dead of Disease in Casualty List of 65.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (By A. P.).—Sixty-two names appear on yesterday's list of casualties among the American expeditionary forces, including two men killed in action and 13 missing in action.

Killed in action—Corporal Henry H. Fall (previously reported wounded); Private Richard Gross.

Died of accident: Private Sylvester P. Sullivan.

Missing in action—Sergeant Joseph Stonina, Corps. John J. Payne, Edward E. Strick, Privates Rudolf M. Backus, Barney Bogin, William O. Curdender, Marius Hansen, Hans Larsen, Adelbert Morey, Hugh O'Neill, Samuel J. Peters, Hector E. Rollman, John Taracka.

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SOLDIERS TO GET AUTO TRIP

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The



Cincinnati, O. ....  
Louisville, Ky. ....  
Memphis, Tenn. ....  
New Orleans, La. ....  
Name. — Mail. (Data for poster)



## MARKETS AND FINANCE

## OATS MARKET LOWER IN TRADE ON 'CHANGE

May corn opened 3¢ lower at \$1.26½, then lost to \$1.26¼ at \$1.26¼ asked, with a rally to \$1.28½ at \$1.28½ bid. May corn unchanged to \$1.28½ at \$1.28½ asked, at 88½c to 88c, then lost to 87½c at 87½c asked.

May 1½c. Louis cash grain prices were: No. 2 corn, \$1.72; No. 3 corn, \$1.70; No. 4 corn, \$1.45; No. 5 corn, \$1.40; No. 6 corn, \$1.35; No. 7 corn, \$1.30; No. 8 corn, \$1.25; No. 9 corn, \$1.20; No. 10 corn, \$1.15; No. 11 corn, \$1.10; No. 12 corn, \$1.05; No. 4 white corn, \$1.70 to \$1.72; No. 6 white corn, \$1.60; sample white corn, \$1.50.

May 3 white oats, \$4.95 to \$5.00; No. 2 oats, \$1.95.

**Livestock Elsewhere.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—HOGS.—Receipts 1,000; steady. Bulk, \$16.70 to \$17.35; light, \$17.00 to \$17.25; heavy, \$16.75 to \$17.00; \$17.35 to \$17.50; \$17.50 to \$17.75; \$17.75 to \$18.00; \$18.00 to \$18.25; \$18.25 to \$18.50; \$18.50 to \$18.75; \$18.75 to \$19.00; \$19.00 to \$19.25; \$19.25 to \$19.50; \$19.50 to \$19.75; \$19.75 to \$20.00; \$20.00 to \$20.25; \$20.25 to \$20.50; \$20.50 to \$20.75; \$20.75 to \$21.00; \$21.00 to \$21.25; \$21.25 to \$21.50; \$21.50 to \$21.75; \$21.75 to \$22.00; \$22.00 to \$22.25; \$22.25 to \$22.50; \$22.50 to \$22.75; \$22.75 to \$23.00; \$23.00 to \$23.25; \$23.25 to \$23.50; \$23.50 to \$23.75; \$23.75 to \$24.00; \$24.00 to \$24.25; \$24.25 to \$24.50; \$24.50 to \$24.75; \$24.75 to \$25.00; \$25.00 to \$25.25; \$25.25 to \$25.50; \$25.50 to \$25.75; \$25.75 to \$26.00; \$26.00 to \$26.25; \$26.25 to \$26.50; \$26.50 to \$26.75; \$26.75 to \$27.00; \$27.00 to \$27.25; \$27.25 to \$27.50; \$27.50 to \$27.75; \$27.75 to \$28.00; \$28.00 to \$28.25; \$28.25 to \$28.50; \$28.50 to \$28.75; 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in "KNOW YOUR MIND"  
Also two Triplane Comedies.

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ontest—Central Follow.  
ers Retain Hope.

round robin fight for the  
chool basket ball champion-  
ay be brought to a conclusion  
providing Cleveland suc-  
in disposing of Central, the  
which appeared to have the  
owed away only to lose the  
ame of the season, thus bring-  
atters into a three-cornered

eland last week defeated Sol-  
the first contest of the play-  
ies. All that is necessary, as  
quence, is for the Cleveland  
to knock Central off. This,  
er, in the opinion of the wise  
no easy task.

to Be Absent.

entral wins tonight, another  
will be necessary to decide the  
as Soldan then must be reck-  
with. However, a loss for Cen-  
will give Cleveland the title,  
is precisely what followers of  
ter school are now expecting.  
s for defeat by either school  
ame tonight, will be strictly  
order, for the very good reason  
his morning there was no re-  
apparent why both teams could  
their strongest lineups in the  
Placke, the Cleveland forward,  
as injured several weeks ago,  
as rounded to, thus assuring  
am its two strongest cogs,  
and Whitbred.

duo is considered superior to  
ls forwards, Wassall and Pos-  
which is no reflection on the  
of the latter pair, however.  
red particularly, in high school  
comes in for a lot of praise.  
gressiveness weighing heavily  
balance to say nothing of his  
ey in getting the ball into the

Defense.

the defense, which takes in the  
positions, the teams are about  
up. Farnsworth and Widdi-  
provide the necessary balance  
trial's quintet, while the same  
e said of Krahe and Schulz.  
ter, Lippert of Cleveland, is es-  
a more consistent workman  
trial.

BOYLE ENTERS SWIM

ROIT March 23.—Miss Charlotte  
one of the fastest young wom-  
immers in New York city, has  
her entry for the National A. A.  
et for women which will be held  
Detroit Athletic club March 29.  
Boyle will compete in the 500-  
national championship which is  
ed to bring together Olga Dorf-  
Philadelphia, Claire Galligan,  
York and Thelma Darby, the  
old wonder from Philadelphia.

IE WILL REFUSE TO

REPORT TO BROOKLYN

VELAND, O., March 23.—Napo-  
leone, whose purchase was an-  
ced by the Brooklyn National  
team, denied last night that  
uld report to the Brooklyn team.  
ave given my word to Mr. Mc-  
owner of the Indianapolis club,  
f the International League does  
continue this year I will manage  
Indianapolis club," said he, "and  
keep my word. If the Interna-  
League suspends I feel I should  
something to say about where I  
go and I do not care about going  
a National League anyway."

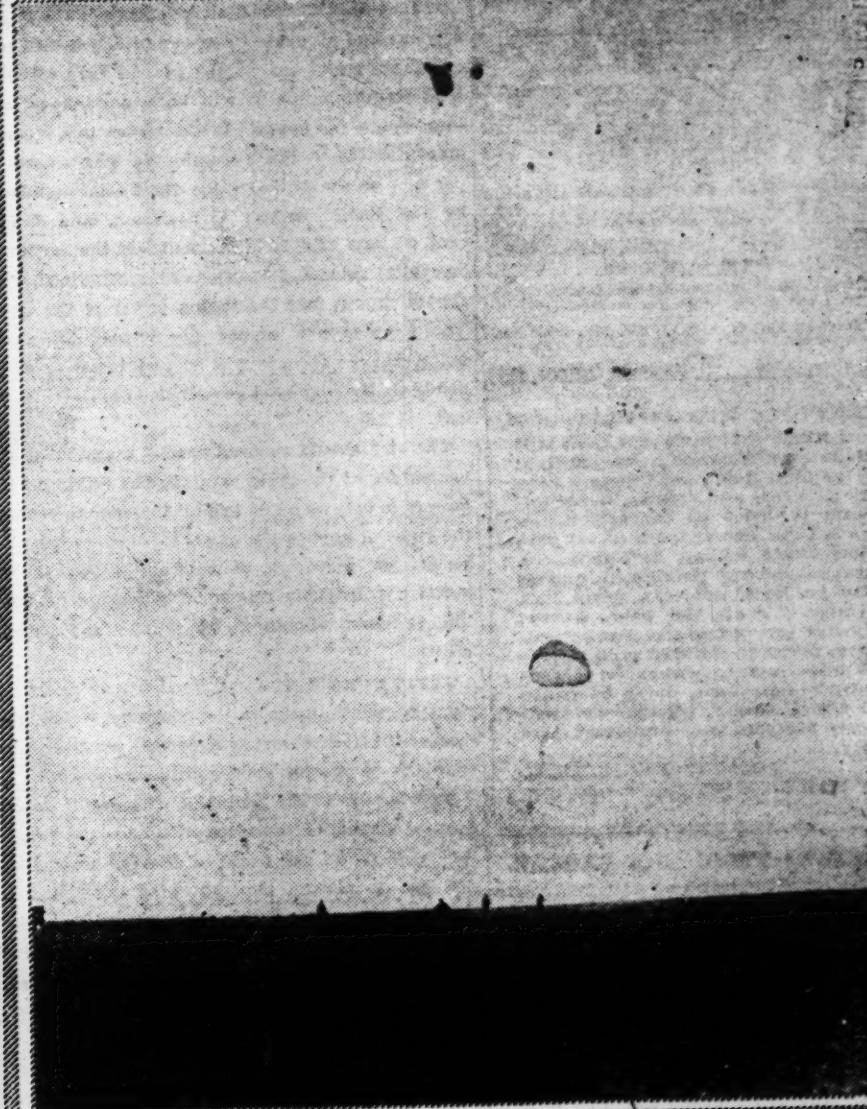
EWER CALLS OFF TRIP.

ST LANSING, Mich., March 23.—  
1918 baseball schedule of the  
an Agricultural College has  
practically completed. With two  
ions all of the games thus far  
ied are with Michigan colleges.  
Dame will be here on May 4.  
he University of Indiana team  
on May 7. Plans for an Eastern  
were abandoned because of war  
ions.

THE WAR  
IN THE  
AIR IN  
FRANCE.



This remarkable  
official photo  
shows a British  
airplane circling  
around a German  
observation bal-  
loon which had  
drifted from its  
own lines.  
© U.S.U.



"Doug" Fairbanks and Mary Roberts Rinehart, the noted author,  
about to start on War Savings Campaign...



Jack Munroe, one of the best heavy-  
weights of his time, who fought Jeffries  
when he was in his prime, is here to boom  
the third Liberty Loan. He was wound-  
ed while serving in the British army...

The observation balloon fall-  
ing to the earth after being  
punctured and set afire by  
shots from British airplane..

The end of the balloon — Some-  
where in the ashes are the German ob-  
servers who were killed by the fall.

British observer landing in parachute after  
jump from balloon. © U.S.U.



One duty of the "Tommy Waacs," as the women of the army auxiliary corps are  
known in  
France.  
They care  
for graves  
of fallen  
soldiers.



"On Guard for Liberty," by J. Berno Bellecourt, to be presented to President  
Wilson by the French government. It is now on exhibition in the East...



Mrs. Henrietta Saunders, chief clerk of the Seventh  
Ward draft board, the only woman in St. Louis  
holding such a position. Her husband is in the  
service.



An alien enemy, being sent to a detention camp in Georgia, can look forward  
to sleeping in quarters shown above, which is the interior of just one of  
a number of such summer huts erected for forced guests of the country...







is designed to reproduce  
the latest comment by the  
editors, newspapers and period-  
icals of the day.

## RUSSIAN "VICTORIES."

Later,  
read about the work of the  
war steam roller in Li-  
thuania and the Ukraine. We are  
the Prussian junkers and  
militarists may consider those  
victories glorious. But  
nothing of the kind.

And Lithuania, Livonia  
and their junker class. From  
Provinces the Czars imported  
Ministers, Generals and ad-  
ministrators of these Russian junker  
and their names with the  
and were the glue that ce-  
mented the friendship between  
Germany and Prussia.

Prussian junkers of the Baltic  
spread a separate peace with  
the Czar was still on his  
and was an open secret that the  
out ready to "kiss and make  
up" with the Kaiser in Berlin.  
revolution of 1905 the Baltic  
and murdered the revolution-  
ary mad dogs. This the Rus-  
sians at home and in exile

Bolsheviks came into power  
slow in cutting the wings of  
the junkers. No wonder that the  
looked to the German Kaiser  
Prussian junkers and militarists  
and the Bolsheviks.

Prussian junkers and militarists  
and the Bolsheviks.

Prussian junkers and militarists  
and the Bolsheviks.

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and the Bolsheviks.

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Prussian junkers and militarists  
and the Bolsheviks.

Gerard Amazed at Our  
Indulgence of German  
Propaganda in the U. S.

Ambassador, in His Speaking Tour Over the  
Country, Finds Evidence Everywhere of the  
Poisonous Trail—He Points Out How  
Differently They Do Things in  
the Fatherland!

This is the 28th installment of Mr. Gerard's new book,  
"Face to Face With Kaiserism" which will be printed in full in  
the Post-Dispatch. An installment will appear daily, including  
Sundays, until the entire volume is presented. Mr. Gerard  
did not use half of his observations and experiences while at  
the German Court in "My Four Years in Germany" (which the  
Post-Dispatch printed in serial form also), and his new book  
is quite as interesting as was his first.

By JAMES W. GERARD,

American Ambassador at the German Imperial Court, July 23, 1913,  
to Feb. 4, 1917, and Author of "My Four Years in Germany."

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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

As I spoke in Albany, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Trenton and Boston, in Phila-  
delphia, Providence and many times in New York and other places  
I noted always an eagerness to learn about Germany, the war and  
foreign affairs. We Americans had traveled, but not with our eyes open—  
"seeing, we saw not."

The first great question we faced was that of universal service for the  
war—or the selective draft. Again how far-sighted our President then proved  
himself. What would be our situation now if we had tried to go to war under  
the volunteer system? This question once solved, our President led us with  
a breadth of vision, an efficiency and on a scale commensurate with the size  
of the undertaking in which we at last had become partners.

Perhaps we are a little overindulgent, however, in the treatment of  
the German enemy alien within our  
gates. No American singer or mu-  
sician could travel about Germany at  
will, unwatched by the police, col-  
lecting money from Americans to be  
used in propaganda. Or things  
much worse, against America. Ameri-  
cans in Germany are compelled to re-  
port twice daily to the police and  
cannot leave their homes at night.  
Nov. 17, 1917—seven months after  
we went to war with Germany—I met  
Hugo Schmidt, a director of the  
Deutsche Bank, riding in Central  
Park. He lived at the German Club,  
saw whom he liked and only re-  
ported to the police when he changed  
his residence. In January, 1918, he  
was finally interned.

LONG before our break with Ger-  
many, American Consuls and  
officials were insulted in the  
street and in opera houses because  
they made use of their own language,  
not at all because they were taken  
for British. Every one knew that  
all British had been interned.

The wife of an naval attaché at-  
tended a reception presided over by  
a German Admiral's wife. She was  
presented to this high personage by  
the wife of a German naval officer,  
who in making the presentations  
spoke in English. The Admiral's  
wife rebuked both the wife of our  
attaché and the officer's wife for  
daring to talk English. The Admiral  
said to the wife of our attaché im-  
mediately left the house to receive later  
the officially ordered apologies of the  
Admiral's wife.

And while Americans did not dare  
use their own language in Berlin in  
time of peace between the two coun-  
tries, yet after the outbreak of war  
newspapers in the United States  
printed in German, owned by Ger-  
mans and German sympathizers,  
sought to attack America and her  
President.

The autonomy always hope to di-  
vide us, to make of us a Russia, torn  
by Marxists and Minutemen, by  
Militarists and Bolsheviks, and con-  
sequently, impotent for war.

Mr. Gerard's Tour of United  
States.

In traveling through the United  
States in August and September of  
1917, although I was on private busi-  
ness, I made speeches in many cities,  
such as Minneapolis and Helena,  
Billings, Butte and Missoula, in Mon-  
tana; Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma,  
in Washington; Portland, Ore.; San  
Francisco and surrounding country,  
Los Angeles, San Diego and Pasaden-  
a, and then Milwaukee, Chicago and  
Cleveland. In all this territory I  
found great enthusiasm, great patri-  
otism and a sincere desire to learn  
about Germany and the war. But  
I found everywhere also the trail of  
Germany's poisonous propaganda.

The great majority of our citizens  
of German-American descent have  
been splendidly loyal to their coun-  
try in this crisis of its history. But  
the fact must be faced that there  
are those who, for some unknown  
reason, still sympathize with the  
German Kaiser in his war of ag-  
gression.

MORE unfortunately there are  
politicians in America who  
seek the vote of those disaf-  
fected, and approach treason in doing  
so. In all the history of scandal poli-  
tics there is nothing more nauseat-  
ing than the effort of these cheap  
politicians thus to gratify their per-  
sonal ambitions.

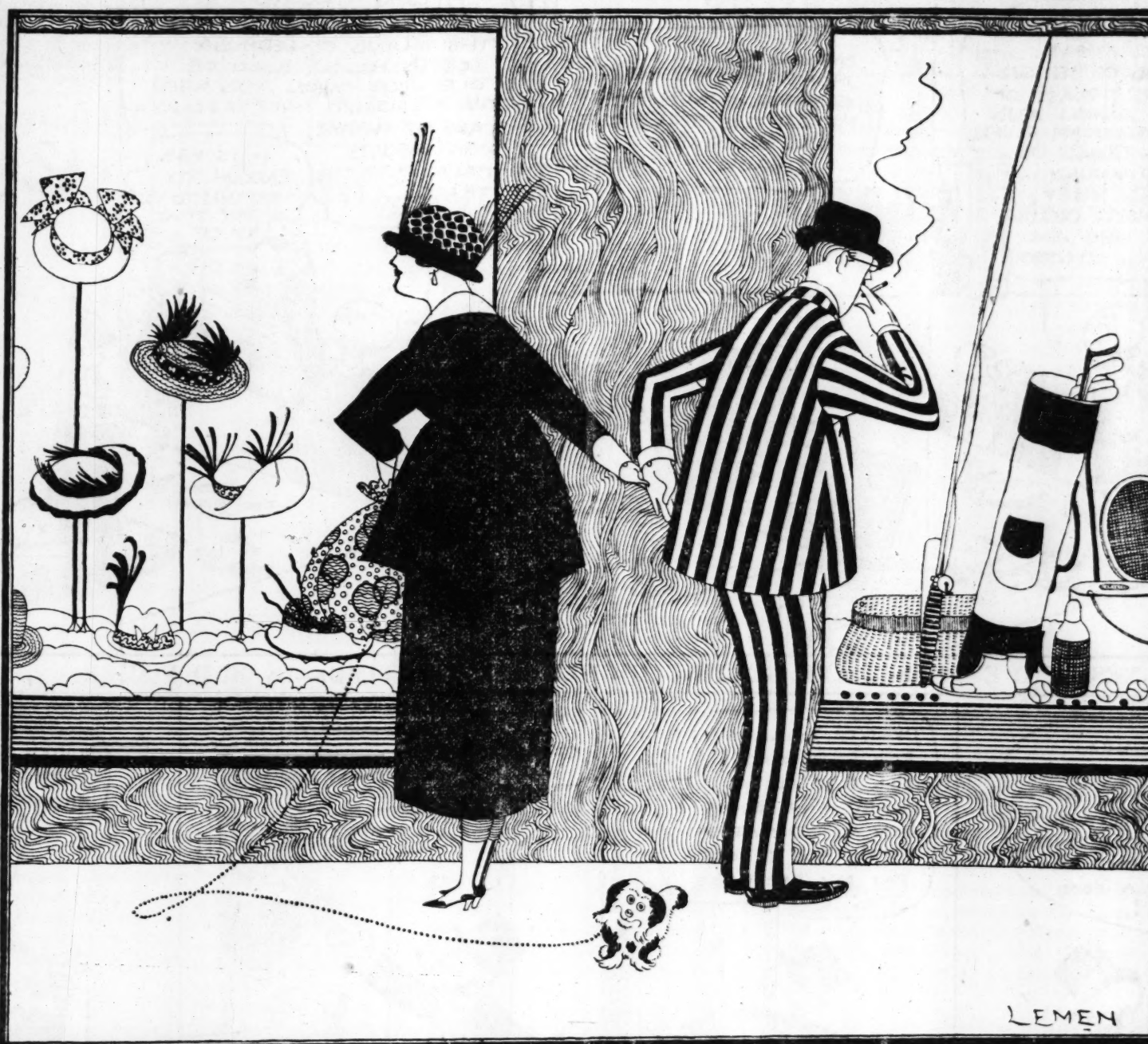
Their shameful identity is known  
to all. A generation from now their  
own descendants will be applying to  
the courts for a change of name.  
If, when the test comes, it is found  
that the votes of these disaffected  
citizens count for something in our  
elections, we must find some means  
to disenfranchise them rather than  
have our low politicians outbidding  
each other within the law in order  
to get these votes.

Have we not had examples enough  
from Russia of what the sly bribe  
and the snaky propaganda can do?

In Chicago, where one Thompson  
is Mayor, there is a censorship of  
moving picture films. The chief  
censor is Maj. Funkhouser. When  
I was in Los Angeles, at the end of  
September, like all strangers there,  
I visited movieland to see the pic-  
tures made.

Maj. Funkhouser's Censorship.  
At the house of my college chum  
Dr. Walter J. Barlow, I met the  
beautiful and celebrated Mary Pick-  
ford.

Both—"Take Your Time, Dear. I Don't Mind Waiting"



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch by Artist Lemen.

Prussians, "The Prussian was born  
a brute and civilization will make  
him ferocious."

The only foreign language taught  
in the grammar schools of Chicago is  
German. Parents are compelled to  
sign a statement in which they an-  
swer the question as to whether they  
wish their children to be taught  
German or not.

See how subtle this is! Doubtless  
if a Teuton parent answers that he  
does not desire to have his children  
taught German the paid agents of  
the German propaganda stir up feel-  
ing against these Germans who have  
dared to refuse to have their children  
taught the language of the father-  
land.

Later the Fox Film Company in-  
formed me that its film called "Am-  
erica" and which deals with the  
adventures of an American who is  
supposed to go to Germany to get  
a list of German spies and agents  
in America, was refused admittance  
of exhibition in Chicago by this same  
Maj. Funkhouser. In this case the  
Fox Company appealed in the courts  
and obtained from Judge Alschuler  
an injunction preventing any one  
from interfering with the exhibi-  
tion of this film. The decision of  
Judge Alschuler was affirmed on  
appeal.

And yet the mass of the people  
in Chicago are splendidly patriotic,  
as the record of Chicago for enlist-  
ment and Red Cross and Liberty  
Loan shows.

WHEN I spoke in the great  
Medinah Temple under the  
auspices of the Hamilton  
Club on October 22 I was able to  
show to the audience two German  
textbooks used in the Chicago public  
schools, stamped with the royal arms  
of Prussia. The books had been ap-  
proved by Ella Flagg Young, Super-  
intendent of Schools, in 1914.

These books were furnished me  
by my friend, Anthony Carnecki, of  
the Chicago Daily News, whom I  
first met in Berlin, where he came  
to do most excellent work for his  
paper. In one of these books is  
printed the German patriotic song,  
"The watch on the Rhine." (Die  
Wacht am Rhein). What a howl  
there would have been if some pub-  
lic school superintendent had selected  
for the schools under her jurisdic-  
tion a textbook of English literature  
with the royal arms of England  
stamped on the cover and "Rule  
Britannia" prominently displayed in-  
side.

German Propaganda in Text-  
books.  
These textbooks were cleverly  
compiled to impress children at a  
young age with a favorable idea  
of kings and emperors. In one of  
these was an anecdote about Fred-  
erick the Great and a miller and in  
another one about the Emperor  
Charlemagne and the scholar, of  
course, making Frederick and Char-  
lemagne appear as good, kindly peo-  
ple and giving the impression that  
all kings and emperors are bene-  
ficent beings. But no word is there  
in these books, quoting the present  
German Emperor's statement in  
which he puts Frederick in the same  
class as the four other bloody con-  
querors of history, Alexander, Julius  
Caesar, Theodorick and Napoleon,  
and says that where they failed in  
their dreams of world conquest his  
mailed fist will succeed. Why was  
not Frederick the Great's statement  
printed in these books, his admis-  
sion that he engaged upon the Sev-  
en Years War "in order to be talked  
about"?

THESE books contained quota-  
tions from Goethe. Why did  
they not contain Goethe's  
statement, "America, du bist ein  
baueser" (America, you are better  
off?) Or his prophecy about the  
future of America?

NUMBER of the books used in  
the public schools of New York  
have so much in them favorable  
to the kings and emperors, have so  
much of German patriotism and  
propaganda, that the hand of the  
propagandist must have had some-  
thing to do with the adoption of  
these books.

Of course, it is only in the books  
of the advanced courses that propa-  
ganda appears. It is not possible, how-  
ever clever the author, to incorporate  
much propaganda in simple exer-  
cises or in such sentences as "Have  
you seen the sister of my cousin's  
wife?" or "The bird is waiting in  
the blacksmith shop on account of  
the rain."

But the following extracts from  
books used in the public schools of  
New York should not be without in-  
terest to those who know that the  
impressions given to persons under  
the age of 16 or 17 are the impres-  
sions that often persist through life.  
For instance, in the "Deutscher  
Lehrplan, First Year," by E. Prok-  
osch, of the University of Texas, "Die  
Wacht am Rhein" is printed with  
music.

And when a woman suffers in  
Silence it's generally in her Hus-  
band's silence.—Binghamton Pres-

printed in any school book in Ger-  
many.

German Empire Likened to  
America.

On page 109 of this book there is  
an article in German entitled "The  
German Constitution." It begins  
with the sentence, "The German em-  
pire is a unitary state like the United  
States of America." How far the  
German empire is from the United  
States of America in political liberty  
can be answered by any German im-  
migrant or Jewish merchant who has  
voted under the circle system or  
been denied access to court because  
of his religion.

The second paragraph commences  
with the sentence, "The German  
Kaiser is not monarch of the em-  
pire. He only is president of the  
empire." I am quite sure that if the  
Kaiser ever saw this sentence, he  
would very soon convince the author  
that he was something more than  
a child during his of her school  
course from further study of Ger-  
man.

He is the overcommander of the  
army. Through him is war declared  
and peace made, but he can only de-  
clare war with the consent of the  
Bundestag.

The Bundestag had nothing to  
say about the commencement of this  
war. It never voted on the question.  
The German Constitution, as a mat-  
ter of fact, gives the Kaiser the right  
to declare war himself, providing  
that the war is a defensive war. In  
1914 the Kaiser first announced  
without presenting any evidence, that  
Germany had been attacked, and  
then declared war on the strength  
of the statement, never since sub-  
stantiated.

THE textbook writer adds: "The  
people are represented in the  
Reichstag as the American  
people are represented in Congress."  
If the American people were repre-  
sented in Congress under the same  
conditions as the German people are  
represented in the Reichstag, there  
would soon be a revolution in this  
country. The districts which elect  
members to the Reichstag have not  
been changed since 1872, so that mil-  
lions of Germans are not represent-  
ed at all in the Reichstag.

"Professor" Prokosh remarks:  
"The Bundestag is like the Senate  
of the United States—it is composed  
of representatives of the particular  
States."

Of course, the only difference is  
that our Senators are elected by the  
people and the members of the  
Bundestag are appointed by the rul-  
ing kings and princes of the German  
states and vote exactly as they are  
told by these rulers.

This is only to show how carelessly,  
if not maliciously, Prof. E. Prokosh,  
of the University of Texas, and his  
helper, C. M. Funkhouser, of the  
Normal School at Milwaukee, have  
handled the German Constitution,  
doubtless to give the impression to  
school children in America that the  
German empire instead of being a  
despotic autocracy are ruled in very  
much the same manner as our own  
republic.

He cross-questioned the prisoner.  
Davis would say nothing.  
Threats, tricks, wheedling, prom-  
ises—all were tried on him in vain;  
by his captors. Davis merely folded  
his arms, smiled, and would make  
no reply.

"You are very young," said Dodge,  
on whom the youth's manner and  
appearance had made a strong im-

## Stories of Spies

By Albert Payson Terhune.

"Spy" is generally used as a term of reproach. Sometimes that re-  
proach is well deserved. Sometimes it is not.

Every spy, in war time, works under peril of sure and immediate  
death if caught. A life-and-death adventure is always worth the telling.

Here are stories of some of the most exciting spy exploits from the  
days of Nathan Hale down to the present war:

No. 2—SAM DAVIS, the "Nathan Hale of the Confederacy."

THE time was 1863. The State  
of Tennessee was one huge  
battlefield. The Union armies  
were at the climax of their mighty  
effort to drive the Confederates out  
of the State. It was "everybody's  
fight" thus far. A shade of weight  
either way, seemed enough to turn  
the tide of the campaign. If the  
Confederates could get a correct idea  
of the Union armies' movements,  
numbers and fortifications, the tables  
might easily be turned against the  
Government troops.

Gen. Bragg the Confederate leader,  
sent for a 19-year-old boy—Sam  
Davis by name—a trooper in the  
Second Kentucky Cavalry. Davis  
was a gentleman by birth, highly  
educated, strikingly handsome, and  
was clever and resourceful beyond  
his years. Bragg gave the lad in-  
structions as to what to do, and also  
gave him the name of a traitor in  
the Union camp who would turn over  
a set of vitally important papers to  
him. Then Davis set out, with sev-  
eral companions, on his life-or-death  
mission.

The young spy easily made his way  
inside the Union lines. He got all  
the information, documents, etc., he  
had been sent for. After many hair-  
breadth escapes, he turned back  
again toward his own army. To  
guard his papers against discovery  
in case of capture, he sewed them  
inside his saddle.

It is one thing to ride into a trap  
and quite another thing to ride  
safely out of it, as Davis soon  
found out.

As he and his companions were  
jogging across country, under cover  
of darkness, they were attacked by  
a troop of Union videttes. Davis  
was captured and was taken before  
Gen. Dodge, the local Union com-  
mander.

The papers hidden in his saddle  
were also discovered and were laid  
before the General.

A single glance at the documents  
told Dodge that the boy had got-  
ten hold of secrets which would have  
caused a wholesale Union disaster  
if ever they had reached the Confed-  
erate army.

Dodge, after studying the papers,  
realized also that Davis could not  
possibly have secured some of them  
without the help of some accomplices  
in the Union army.

It was clear that a traitor had  
furnished the spy with his most  
valuable documents. By the capture  
of Davis, Dodge hoped not only to keep  
the precious army secrets from the  
Confederates, but also to arrest the  
Union scoundrel who was in com-  
munication with the enemy.

He cross-questioned the prisoner.  
Davis would say nothing.  
Threats, tricks, wheedling, prom-  
ises—all were tried on him in vain;  
by his captors. Davis merely folded  
his arms, smiled, and would make  
no reply.

"You are very young," said Dodge,  
on whom the youth's manner and  
appearance had made a strong im-

Sayings of Mrs. Solomon  
BY HELEN ROWLAND

MY daughter, hear the Bachelor Hymn of Defiance, which he  
chanteth in secret.

Behold, after each flirtation and every escape from mat-  
rimony doth he set himself upon a pedestal and repeat his songs of  
triumph, saying:

"Away, thou seeker after conquest and domestic tyranny!"

"For lo, I have dodged thee once more!"

"Behold, I am still single, unconquerable, immune!"

"Yes, though many times I have lost my heart in the folly of the  
love game, I have never yet lost my head!"

"Lo, for hours have I sat with thee in the moonlight and held thy  
hand—yet always did I carefully escape the hook therein!"

"Thou hast pursued me to the uttermost parts of the earth. I  
have walked with thee beside the sea in Maine and upon the sands of  
Florida and beside the opalescent waters of the Golden Gate—yet I  
have not fallen into thy nets!"

"Thy mother hath baited me with flatteries and dinner parties and  
coteries and hints—yet I have not swallowed them."

"Thou hast clung to me in times of danger; thou hast plucked the  
unseen speck from my coat lapel; thou hast 'mothered' me tenderly;  
thou hast wept thy troubles out upon my willing shoulder."

"Yes, thou hast marked me for thine own, and anointed me with  
thy pet perfume, and bathed my forehead with fragrant cologne, yet  
I have not lost my balance; and my sense of self-preservation has kept  
me safe!"

"Thou hast fed me from the chafing dish and tempted me with  
home cooking—but I have closed mine eyes and prayed for strength  
and have not proposed marriage!"

"Thou hast 'vamped' in vain! Thou hast lured me with babbling of  
Platonic friendship; thou hast goaded me with jealousy! Yet all thy  
subtlety was naught. For I have 'watched my step!'"

"All the Seven Stunts of Woman thou hast practiced upon me—the  
tender and the chilly, the cute and the motherly, the domestic and the  
intellectual, the chummy and the mysterious."

"Yet I have seen through the camouflage and am still a Bach-  
elor!"

"Tell me, oh, foolish one, why shall I marry? Yea, why,  
because I find a damsel fair, shall I permit her to annex me? Why,  
shall I contract to pay 'indemnity' for life?"

"Lo, now have I all the comforts of home at half the expense!"

"Whither soever I wish to go, whether it be to India or to my club,  
I am free to wander, without having to pawn my coat or to perjure my  
soul."

"Behold, I can take my days, my joys, and my loves à la carte, as  
fancy wills; and my life is not as a red-ink table d'hôte, the same today,  
yesterday and forever!"

"Therefore do I cling to my freedom. Yea, give me liberty or give  
me death!"

Verily, verily, my Daughter, so spoke the Bolshevik!

For every bachelor is a Bolshevik at heart and all his boasts are as  
the wind.

So, when the psychological moment arriveth, the Woman of the  
Hour shall walk straight through his barrage of words, and lead him  
blindfold into the Kingdom of Matrimony.

And he shall sign a "Shameful Peace Pact" and give up his liberty  
without a struggle!

Selah!

## What's an Aeroplane?

HERE'S the answer, pub-  
lished in The American  
Boy. That is, it tells what  
materials are necessary for a  
single airplane of the more sim-  
ple type, not counting any of the  
materials necessary for the en-  
gine:

Nails ..... 4326  
Screws ..... 3277  
Steel staples ..... 921  
Forgings ..... 798  
Turnbuckles ..... 276  
Veneer ..... 57 sq. ft.  
Wire ..... 3267 ft.  
Varnish ..... 112 gallons  
Dope ..... 59 gallons  
Aluminum ..... 65 pounds  
Rubber ..... 34 ft.  
Linen ..... 201 sq. yds.  
Spruce ..... 24 ft.  
Pine ..... 55 ft.  
Ash ..... 31 ft.  
Hickory ..... 1 1/2 ft.

Who would have thought it?

Edith: Dick, dear, your office is  
in State street, isn't it?

Dickey: Yea, why?

Edith: That's what I told papa.  
He made such a funny mistake about  
your yesterday. He said he'd been  
looking you up in Bradstreet.—Pitts-  
burg Dispatch.

Some men make a specialty of  
doing things that are dinned by—  
Chicago News.

Getting His Number.

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Highest Explosive That Could  
Be Made.

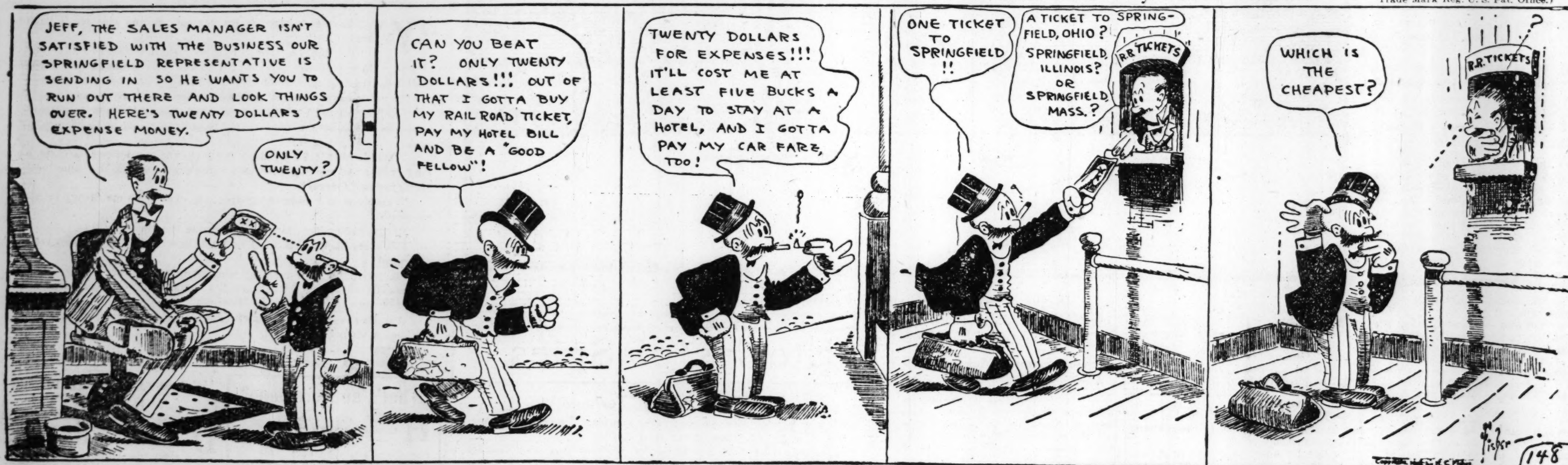
D. R. STETTBACHER has just  
made a report to the Swiss So-  
ciété de Chimie on the most  
powerful explosives that could possi-



MIKE AND IKE—THEY LOOK ALIKE.—By GOLDBERG.

(Copyright, 1918,  
by E. A. Ramsey.)

MUTT AND JEFF—YES, AND EXPENSES ARE GETTING HIGHER ALL THE TIME.—By BUD FISHER.

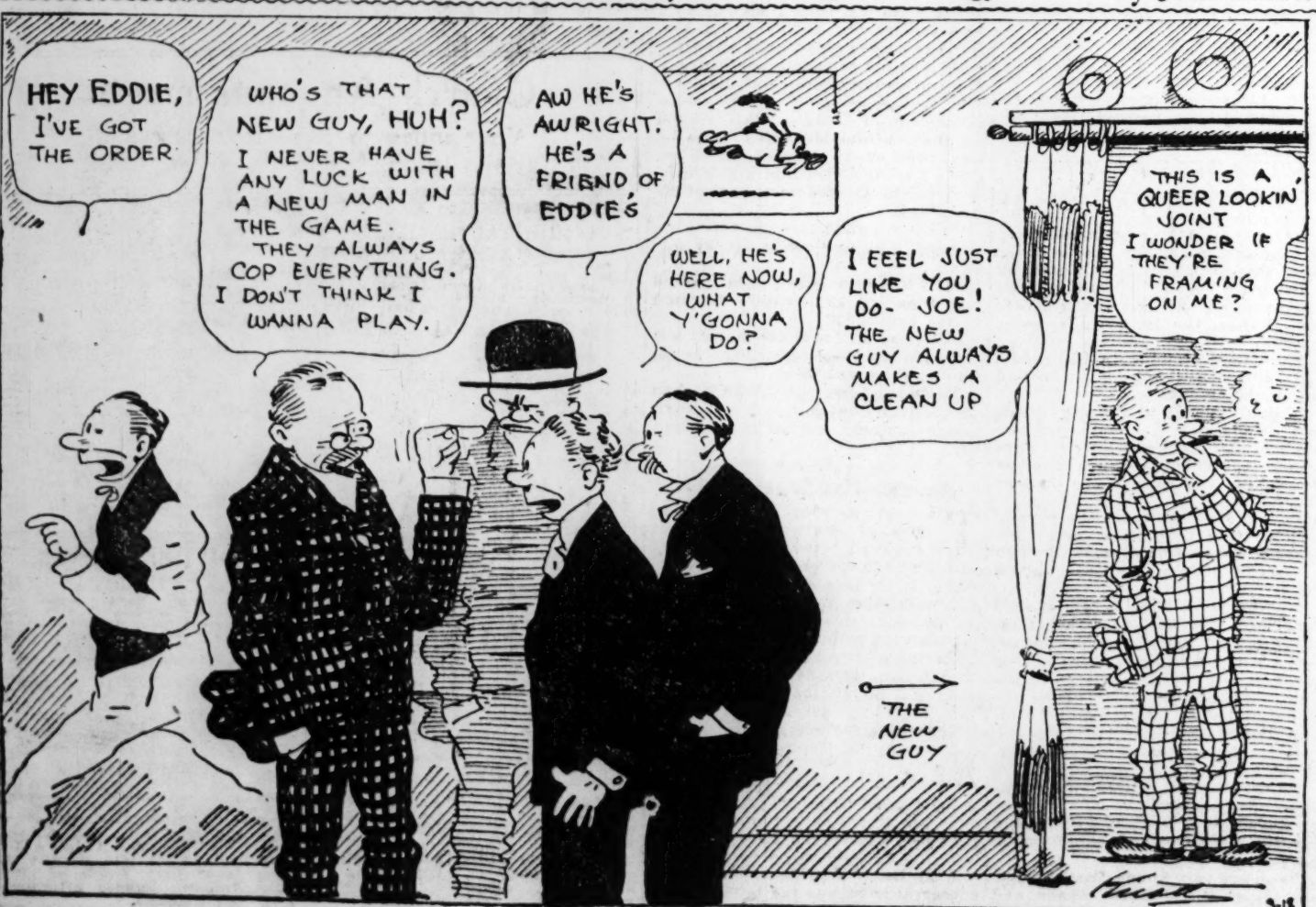
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"SAY, POP!"—MAYBE IT'S BECAUSE ALL SIGNS FAIL IN DRY WEATHER.—By PAYNE.



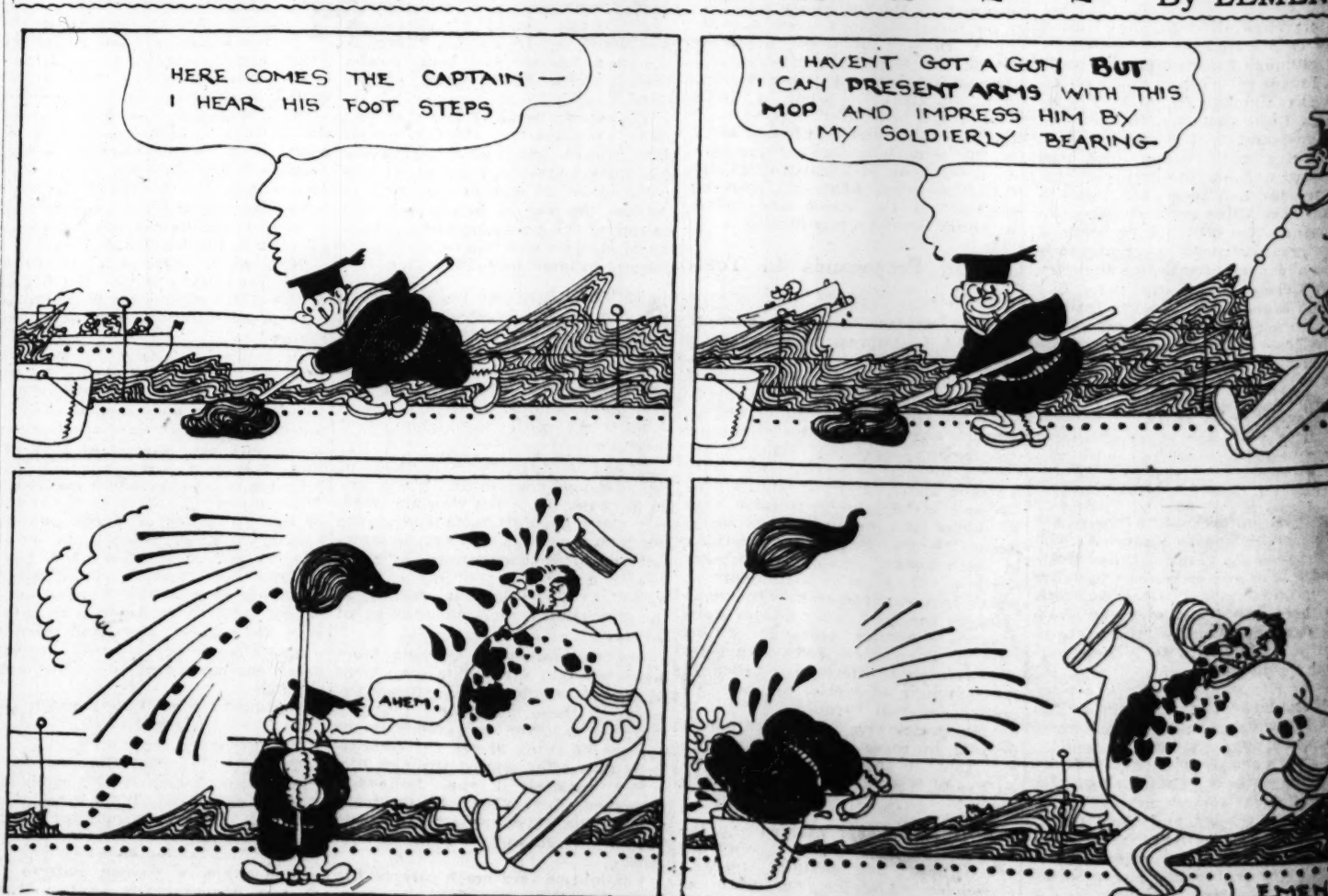
PENNY ANTE—Getting a Line on a New Guy.

By Jean Knott



VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN

Let the Wedding  
Bells Ring Out

Society

VOL. 70. NO. 213

Night Be  
of Fire  
WayHarvard Ambulance  
Zone of Bomb  
Western Front

Member of the Harvard

A S my partner, Wally, I  
the streets of Ostel  
front, on the night  
moon came up slowly, serene  
woods on the hill. Instantly  
of the shell-blasted trees stood  
save where the light gleamed  
bleached white skeletons of trunk and  
branch.In contrast to the  
emblematic ruin of war  
against the tranquil  
sky, the ruined walls of  
the half-destroyed town  
around us were touched  
mystically, dreamily, by  
the pure white light,  
softening the hideous  
disruption and giving  
it an aspect almost  
of poetry.The trenches, with  
their guarding soldiers,  
were only a thousand yards  
away. French and Germans  
lay. But not a sound, not a stir  
of presence of all these many  
French soldiers were taking  
vast calm of the night. Let  
the dirt walls or crowded top  
row dugouts, men were smoking  
bering. So still was all the  
tively we lowered our voices  
when we spoke to each other.

When All War Was

A throng of shadowy forms  
in the moonlit street and  
ghosts, black against the  
Squad after squad came and  
who were gathering great rolls  
the great iron stakes to carry  
"Have you had many wounds  
asked one in a low tone as he  
"Hardly one," answered I, and  
cheer the man for his danger.  
He gave a satisfied nod.  
dark line moved silently up  
peered, bit by bit, into the  
communicating trench that  
the front lines. A few moments  
ness was shattered for a little  
three teams, dragging carts to  
the mighty steel rocket project  
serve as food for the bell-m  
tars.Then silence fell again, to be  
by the gentle trample of a  
donkeys, dainty little fellows,  
a Saint Bernard dog. They  
hidden under enormous packs  
had passed, and the pleasant  
little hooves had ceased, the  
quered once more, and laid  
that it seemed nothing could

Inferno Breaks

"Let's sleep," suggested W  
stretchers and blankets, des  
lar and settled for a soothing  
The two flickering candles  
were just fading away from  
My eyes closed, heavily. A  
again, and all sleep was gon  
ken loose in the outer night  
In the candle light we  
faces—the faces of the gr  
sitting up on their cots all  
startled from sleep by a bo  
every sense told each man li  
dinary gun fire.Moans, screams, whistles,  
stormed overhead. Explosio  
the solid earth, crashes, thun  
echoed. These noises defied  
in a single second there w  
concussions that proclaimed  
shells. Some struck far off,  
the pressure beat painfully  
while, the arched ceiling of t  
and dirt came rattling down

The First Red Harv

Out went both candles in  
snuffed out by concussion f  
that had exploded somewhere  
The cry came from many m  
gers groped to strike matche  
ment for darkness.  
"Ah, mon Dieu!" A mo  
doorway, and a man came  
some steps on his hands an